COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Kelley Prize Debate—The Two Literary Societies Take Part.

A debate between the literary societies of the College of the City of New York, the Phrenocosmian and the Clonian, took place last night at Irving Hall. The attendance was very large. The question discussed was "Should free education be restricted to the elementary branches thereof?" The judges were James W. Gerard, Andrew Mills, Nelson J. Waterbury, Peter Cooper and Joseph A. Harper.

Mr. Matthew C. Julien, of the Phrenocosmian Society, spoke on the negative. He said that the question was not whether the masses should be educated at all, but whether they should be educated in the higher branches. If the masses were educated in the elementary branches the argument about the dangerousness to the State of ignorance was disposed of. It was not high, intellectual power, but the moral purity of each individual that exalted a nation. The world over, men noted for the power of their intellect were generally noted, too, for their despicable morals. That shows that the State oversteps her authority when she attempts to educate the masses in anything but the elementary branches for the sake of greater security. She might just as well spend her money—certainly more consistently—for the Sunday school.

Peter J. Kelley replied in the affirmative. He said that if the people were educated first they would supply themselves a system of morals, if need were, without any priesthood. The diffusion of education was the forerunner of liberty everywhere. It gradually spread among the masses of England, and they arose in their might, with Cromwell at their head, and dethroned an oppressive monarch. The spread of education in Europe was compelling now a new order of things throughout the Continent. In America it had established a democracy in which the oppressed of all nations were seeking protection. Popular education had lifted the masses from the horrid mire of vice and degradation of the dark ages, it had established a standard of morality higher than any ever known before. In view of such results of education, was it not wise that the State should seek to extend its influence more widely?

Mr. Theodore F. Miller, for the negative, said that the question had not been fairly stated. It was granted that it was wise, more than wise, to give the whole mass of the people an elementary education. The real question was, whether after an elementary education was given a liberal culture was to be added by the State. The State had no right to establish public schools and compel all parents to send their children there. It was well known that in every community there were nine-tenths of the people who could not afford to send their children to school. An institution was established at public expense, and it was optional, it was said, whether a person should send his children or not. In many cases it was not optional. Other causes besides the inability to pay the tuition might make it impossible for a man to send his child to the public institution. He might not be able to support the child while at school if the tuition were given free. Yet it was urged that the State should compel a man to pay taxes to support an institution which he could by no possibility avail himself of.

Mr. James O. Sheffield held that the State was bound to educate in the best possible manner all its citizens. Even the commonest callings of life required a knowledge of something more than the elementary branches. The surveyor, the mason, the bricklayer, the railroad maker all had to be guided by geometrical truths. Upon the application of the principles of mechanics depended the success of modern mechanism. The wheel and the axle entered into every machine. The position of the country among the nations of the earth depended upon the skill and activity of its citizens, and that skill and activity were in proportion to their understanding of scientific truths. Any curriculum which did not embrace the higher branches would utterly fail of its purpose.

Mr. E. D. Shepard said that the question was not whether education should be given in one way or another, but whether it should give advanced education. If the State should undertake to give instruction in one branch outside of the elementary ones, why not in others—in geology, archæology, numismatics and the like?

Mr. Edward L. Mathews, Jr., glanced at the history of free education, contrasting the condition of the nations where it prevailed with that of the nations before the Christian era. Before that era not a single provision was ever made for free education by any nation of the earth.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Interesting Description of the Institution—Centennial Anniversary of the "American Whig Society"—Historical Sketch by Professor Cameron—Oration by Judge Field.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 28, 1869.

This venerable classic pile, so [illegible] with the history of the progress of civilization and literature in the United States as well as New Jersey, was to-day the focus in which was concentrated in one eminent group the learned and distinguished members of the American Whig Society—a literary association connected with the institution, and having an existence of 100 years. The attendance of the members (exclusive of the students) was as large as it was distinguished, and although the locks of many no longer retained their youthful hue, and waved thin to the breeze, yet life's cares were discarded for the nonce, and age, made buoyant with the pleasant reminiscences of college days, discoursed vivaciously on the incidents associated with their sojourn in their Alma Mater, where education taught

—The soul to mount on high,
And find the paths where wisdom's blessings lie.

The weather was delightful, a gentle breeze moderating the heat and rendering the day every way pleasantly adapted for seeing and enjoying the rural and picturesque beauties of the college and its surroundings, as well as the antiquities of the town.

THE COLLEGE.

The collegiate buildings and grounds, which occupy about fifty acres, are situated at the town of Princeton, on an elevated ridge of land, which gradually rises to a gentle eminence towards the east, from which a delightful prospect can be obtained. The principal edifice of the college at present is Nassau Hall, which was built in the year 1757. It is 176 feet long, fifty feet wide and four stories high, and has a very interesting history. The trustees, as a compliment to Governor Belcher, who contributed several hundred valuable volumes to the institution and manifested much concern in its welfare, surrendered to him the honor of giving it a title after its erection. That gentleman requested it to be called Nassau Hall, to 'express the honor we retain in this remote part of the globe to the immortal memory of the glorious King William the Third, who was a branch of the illustrious house of Nassau, and who, under God, was the deliverer of the British nation from those two monstrous furies, Popery and slavery." The hall was occupied as a barracks by the British troops prior to the battle of Princeton, the basement serving as stables. It was burned in 1802. It was subsequently rebuilt in an altered form, and at the battle of Princeton the revolutionary army, in dislodging the British troops, fired a cannon, the ball of which passed through the walls and destroyed a picture of George the Second. The frame, however, survived, and now contains a portrait of Washington by the elder Peale. It is traditionally mentioned that Washington, in order to indemnify the college for the damage sustained by the fire of his soldiery, presented the trustees with fifty guineas, with which they purchased the General's portrait. It was on the grounds in the vicinity of the Hall that the brave General Mercer fell, covered with glory, and Washington achieved a victory which turned the tide of battle in favor of American independence. But time the destroyer of all things mundane, has left no trace behind of those bloody days that tried men's souls. In the words of Governor Livingston—

No trumpet there with martial clangor sounds,
No prostrate heroes strew the crimson ground,
No groves of lances glitter in the air,
Nor thundering drums provoke the sanguine war.
But white robed peace an universal love
Smile on the soil and brighten every grove.

Among other relics of antiquity belonging to the institution there is the electrical machine used by Ben Franklin and the orrery constructed by Rittenhouse. The college also possesses a valuable set of philosophical, astronomical and chemical apparatus, a mineralogical cabinet, a museum of natural history and a numerous collection of drawings for the illustration of architecture and astronomy. The observatory, which is being erected by the munificence of General Halstead, will when completed be a vast aid to the development of science and an enduring monument of the liberality of the donor. The General has also bestowed $40,000 upon the trustees for the purchase of a telescope for the observatory, which is expected to be one of the largest and most powerful in the country. A grand gymnasium is also being constructed, at the expense of Messrs. Bonner and Marquand, at a cost of $40,000. When to these improvements and additions are added Reunion Hall—a contemplated structure in commemoration of the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church—Princetown College can compete with any similar institution in the country for size, grandeur and utility.

DISCIPLINE.

Before the business of the day was inaugurated a group of members of the American Whig Association were beguiling the time by recounting many of the ancient customs and forms of discipline in the college. Much laughter was created by an allusion by one venerable gentleman to part of the code of discipline promulgated in 1765, which, although it would now be regarded as absurd or tyrannous in its exactions, was nevertheless considered then as eminently essential for the maintenance of order and obedience. The narrator described it, in substance, as follows:—Every scholar should keep his hat off about ten rods to the President, and about five to the tutors. Every scholar should rise up and make his obedience when the President goes in or out of the hall or enters the pulpit on any day of religious worship. When walking with the superior they should give him the highest place, and when first going into his company they should show their respect to him by doffing their hats. They should give place to him at any door of entrance, and when meeting him going up and down stairs should stop and give him the banister side. They should not enter into his room, or in any way intrude themselves upon him, and should never be first or foremost in any undertaking in which a superior was engaged. They were forbidden to use any indecent or rude behavior in a superior's presence, such as making a noise, calling aloud or speaking at a distance, unless spoken to by him, if within hearing; and they should always give a direct, pertinent answer, ending with sir. The recital created much merriment, but the speaker said he was glad he was not old enough to have been subservient to such servile requirements.

THE PROGRAMME.

At forty five minutes past ten A. M. the programme of the exercises for the centennial anniversary of the American Whig Society was inaugurated by the movement of the procession to the First Presbyterian church in the following order:—

Chief Marshal (General C. K. Hall).
Grafulla's band.
Undergraduate members of the society
The President of the day, William C. Alexander, LL. D., of the class of 1824.
The Orator, Richard S. Field, LL. D.
The Historian, Professor Henry C. Cameron, LL. D., of the class of 1847.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The Junior Orators.
The Board of Trustees.
The Faculty.
The Faculty of the Theological Seminary.
Professors in other institutions.
Invited Guests and Representatives of the Literary Societies.
Honorary Members of the American Whig Society.
Alumni of the American Whig Society.
Alumni of the Cliosophic Society.
Undergraduates of the Cliosophic Society.
Citizens.

The procession, as it wended its way from the campus to the church, presented a most imposing appearance, being composed of about 500 sons of Princeton, of all ages—from the vigorous youth of "sweet sixteen" to the hoary-headed sire of three score years and ten. The moment the church doors were thrown open the galleries were filled by the wealth and fashion of Princeton. Beauty cannot be said to be represented, for the ladies of Princeton are more particularized by their physical development than fascinating facial charms. The body of the church was reserved for the students. Rarely, if ever, has there been such an immense concourse assembled together to participate in the annual celebration. The stage was comfortably filled by the faculty, alumni and invited guests. After the band had discoursed some eloquent music the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., of the class of 1815. The reverend gentleman invoked the divine blessing on the members of the society, which has, since the foundation of the College, been the means of promoting literature, morality and friendship among men.

Mr. William C. Alexander, LL. D., of the class of 1824, then addressed the audience on the nature of the celebration, and concluded by introducing the Rev. Professor Henry C Cameron, the historian of the American Whig Society of the College of New Jersey. Professor Cameron, on coming forward, was the recipient of a perfect ovation. He said the American Whig Society was founded on the 24th day of June, 1769, in Nassau Hall, by the only graduate of Princeton who ever attained to the exalted office of President of the United States—James Madison. The object of the society is expressed in its never changing motto—literature, friendship and morals. He briefly glanced at the condition of our own country and that of the Old World at the time of the origin of the American Whig Society. Catharine was on the throne of Russia; the dream of Peter the Great was realized, Joseph the Second was Emperor of Germany; Frederick the Great was on the throne of Prussia, Louis the Fifteenth, who wielded the sceptre of France, was losing Canada and other of his territories. It was in the year when Watt obtained his patent for the steam engine, and when Chateaubriand, John Quincy Adams, Soult and Ney and Napoleon Bonaparte were born. It was in the year when Junius wrote his first letters. At this time the claims of the colonies were advocated. An ardent lover of liberty presided over Nassau Hall, and every youthful spirit was inspired with a love of the eternal truths of love of liberty and fatherland. Other societies existed before the present society was organized, but they were ephemeral in their existence. The Cliosophic Society was formed in 1770. There is no means of ascertaining the exact date of the foundation of the earlier societies of this college. The first gentleman created doctor of laws in America was a graduate of Princeton and there received his diploma. Mr. Samuel Blair, and not Dr. Finlay, was the author of the so-called "Dr. Finlay's History of the College of New Jersey." No luxurious dainties were provided for the students of earlier days. The oldest living graduate of the Whig Society is Colonel Joseph Warren Scott, whose infirmities prevent him from being present to-day. The speaker then reviewed the biographies of the members of the class of 1769, dwelling particularly on Hugh Breckenridge. Gunning Bedford was a class mate of James Madison and ultimately a member of the Continental Congress. Colonel John Smyth, of the class of 1801, is the second oldest member of the Whig Society. No poor scholar or person guilty of any immorality was admitted to membership in either the Whig or Cliosophic Society. There is no literary society in the country that can be compared with all the advantages this college can afford. The Clios have received the salutatories more frequently, but the Whigs the valedictories. Professor Cameron concluded with an eloquent peroration for the continued welfare of the Whig Society.

After some music from Grafulla, Richard L. Field, LL. D., of the class of 1821, Judge of the United States District Court, came forward and proceeded to deliver the centenary oration. Judge Field said:—I cannot but feel you have done me very great honor in inviting me to address you on so very interesting an occasion. There are one or two features to which I desire to call your attention. Societies of a similar character exist in almost all, if not all our American colleges. Had there been but one society in this college there would be wanting a spirit of emulation, and conflicting claims would arise which would prevent its perpetuation. The college has never existed without a society. With rare exceptions every student of the college is a member of one or the other society. Thus every student aspires to the honor of the college, because he feels it will redound to the honor of the society to which he belongs. While the object and purposes of these societies are avowed, there is a secrecy which serves as a mysterious bond of union. In these societies professors and students may meet together as brothers and friends. These societies have done much for Princeton College, and deserve its constant care. They serve to keep alive a fraternal feeling and association among the alumni. There are events in one's life we can never forget. One of the events of my life was my admission into Whig Hall. I am glad to have this opportunity to acknowledge the obligations I am under to the Whig Society. If I have ever loved literature and drawn delight from its indulgence, if it has lightened labor and smoothed the brow of care, very much of all this happiness I attribute to the Whig Society. It was there I first learned the value of books. Without the intellectual discipline the college furnishes reading would be a sort of mental dissipation. The promotion of learning is one of the great objects of your society. The obligations that Christianity is under to learning is one of the aspects in which I would present my remarks. Learning and piety are closely allied. We sometimes hear language employed by the best men with the purest of motives, to the effect that learning, if not occupying a hostility, at least affords a neutrality to piety. The most pernicious errors that have ever prevailed are those that have half proof. Learning is a good thing in itself. Knowledge, under any circumstances is better than ignorance. It keeps the animal and sensual tendencies of your nature in subjection. It makes man a better citizen, a better husband and father. Learning has been the handmaid of virtue. The speaker here proved by quotations from the Bible from the time of Moses and Aaron, that learning and religion were identified with each other. His sketch of the eloquence and persuasive ability of St. Paul was loudly applauded. It was in the most learned cities of antiquity that the sublime doctrines of Christianity were received and embraced and churches first raised to the worship of the Lord. It was the learning and philosophy of Greece that prepared the world for the reception of Christianity. It had razed to its base the edifice of paganism. With the decay of the learning of Greece came the corruption of the Church, and during the Dark Ages Christianity nearly became extinct. The revival of learning was the precursor of the Reformation. The great reformers of England, Scotland and France were men of prodigious learning. Luther was a student in the University of Wittenberg, and such was his learning that his professor said of him, "This monk will puzzle our doctrine." The martyrdom of Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer created a flame in England which was never extinguished. As learning has flourished or faded so religion has advanced or declined. The learning which makes a man proud is shallow learning. True science makes a man humble. The higher we ascend the hills of science the deeper is our conviction of how little we know compared with what we could know. Newton was in the habit of comparing himself to a child gathering pebbles on the seashore. Into the kingdom of nature, as into the kingdom of science, no one can enter save as a little child. Satan is the hero of "Paradise Lost." Nothing could exceed in sublimity that grand council held in Pandemonium. His only crime was ambition, the last infirmity of noble minds. Milton's Satan has furnished the example and apology for those monstrous villanies of fiction. The noble poet lacked a sanctity of character. In the Bible Satan is typified as the least erect of God's creatures—the most remote from that image in which man was created. He is the power of darkness, intellectual as well as moral. It was ignorance, not knowledge, that caused the angels' fall. Satan may tempt us in many ways, but he never induced a man to become a hard student. Religion has nothing to fear from learning. Ignorance is her deadliest foe. Science and learning are in harmony with each other. Never did science say one thing and religion another. Judge Field here lauded the system of national education in Ireland, which he claims did more for that unhappy country than any legislative enactment, and supported his assertion by citing the authority of the president of the college, who, though but with us but a short time, [illegible] to deserve our everlasting gratitude for the interest he manifested in the success of our public schools. Our public schools have done more to strengthen and perpetuate our free institutions than all other agencies. The common school is the child of Protestantism, the offspring of the Reformation. Our country needs a higher education. It will be conceded that, as far as our popular education is concerned, we are the foremost nation in the world. We want an education commensurate with the grandeur and destiny of our republic. The rays of the coming glories of Princeton are darting around it, and auspicious omens are arising every day. Judge Field concluded an eloquent oration by exhorting the students to be true to their motto, liberty, literature and virtue.

At the conclusion of the exercises at two o'clock the audience dispersed. The faculty, alumni, students and invited guests returned to the campus, and after a recess of an hour, formed in procession and marched to the Second Presbyterian church, where a substantial collation was served to about 600. Ex-President Dr. McLean invoked the Divine blessing. The company then set to with a gusto to recuperate the inner man. About five o'clock the cloth was removed and a feast of reason and a flow of soul indulged in for nearly two hours, when the festive assembly arose and departed, after celebrating with befitting pomp and ceremony the centennial anniversary of the American Whig Society of the College of New Jersey. The class commencement will begin this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Wooden Spoon Promenade Concert—Brilliant Assemblage.

The grand gala era in the collegiate year at Yale College was very brilliantly inaugurated on Monday evening by the Wooden Spoon Promenade Concert at Music Hall, New Haven. The occasion was a very fitting prelude to this week in the college year, which is looked forward to with so many pleasant anticipations by the graduating class and many of the younger members of the Alumni, and which is known as presentation week. On Friday the dreaded examination of the class was finished and the four years of study was ended. Naught remained but the joyousness begotten by release from brainwork and rack to the pleasures of this week, only shadowed, perhaps, by the uncertainty of the result of the examination. It is expected, however, that the class will graduate with its full number.

Presentation week, as usual, was preceded on Saturday by the annual college regatta in the harbor. Owing to a lack of time for preparation but little interest was manifested in the contest. Three crews were entered—the University, Freshmen and a crew from Major General Russell's military school. The course lay down the harbor from the steamboat dock, a little over three miles. The University came in ahead in 19.45, the Russell cadets in 21:47. The Freshmen fouled the cadets in turning the buoy, badly splitting the bow of their own shell and knocking a small hole in the aft part of the cadets' shell. The Freshmen crew came in so far behind, no time was taken. They were somewhat mortified at the result, which was largely owing to their wild, excited rowing.

On Monday afternoon the speaking of the orations for the De Forest gold medal took place at the chapel and excited considerable interest, a full audience being present, among whom was a liberal number of ladies. The speakers were Messrs. Henry C. Bannard, McGregor, Iowa; E. Heaton, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. S. Phelps, Andover, Mass.; F. S. Sedgwick, Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Wilder, Kalapoor, India; H. V. Freeman, Rockford, Ill. The efforts of the several gentlemen were of the usual merit. The medal was awarded by the committee to Edward P. Wilder. They, however, credited Mr. Phelps' oration with much merit.

On the evening occurred the promenade concert. We have witnessed several of the former wooden spoon concerts, but this one was the most brilliant and successful of any held under the auspices of the Baccalaureate. The hall was decorated with evergreen wreaths and in front of the galleries hung the wooden spoons, each having in the bowl a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Over the proscenium were placed the regatta flags. Theodore Thomas' band furnished the music, giving a series of the most popular airs, among which were several of the choicest portions of "La Belle Helene," "La Grande Duchesse" and "Geneviève de Brabant." Dancing commenced about nine o'clock and ceased about half-past two yesterday morning, all of the twenty-four intoxicating dances upon the programme having been most thoroughly enjoyed. At eleven o'clock the concert was at the height of its splendor. Then the galleries were filled by a richly dressed audience, while below the entire floor was occupied by a gorgeously dressed and merry hearted company of dancers. The scene was one of the most brilliant and fascinating that the City of Elms has ever witnessed. Never before have we seen gathered at the hall so large a number of elegantly attired ladies, and never before so many fair daughters of citizens in other cities. The attire and toilets of the ladies were fully in keeping with the brilliancy of the occasion. All were tastily and many very richly dressed. The prevailing [illegible] tarletan, with trails and usually a short silk over skirt, but here and there the eye was relieved by a handsome light colored silk and a few short dresses. Among those particularly noticeable were Miss Pike, daughter of Mr. Pike, of the Opera House fame, short tarletan, orange color, trimmed black. Miss Chapman, of Louisville, Ky., canary-colored silk, with white tarletan overskirt. Miss Flora Van Benthuysen, of Albany, N. Y., pink silk tarletan overskirt, low corsage, powdered hair. Miss Barney, of Irvington, N. Y., white tarletan, trimmed, powdered hair. Misses McClure, of Albany, sisters of Mr. McClure, one of the baccalaureates, one in white tarletan and pink silk overskirt, and the other with white tarleton and pink sash. Miss Vina Melrose, of Philadelphia, white embroidered silk, trimmed with white satin and lace. Miss Emma Smith, of New York, white tarletan, ruffled, trimmed with black, orange-colored satin overskirt, diamonds. Mrs Betts, of New York, lavender silk, trimmed with black point lace. Miss Griswold, of Troy, N. Y., daughter of ex-Congressman John A. Griswold, in a *gauze de chambre*, with trail and flounces. Among the New Haven ladies elegantly robed were Misses Dixon, Remer, Sargent, Trowbridge, Ingersoll, Stanley, Crosby, Newton, Munson, Goodsell, Wilcox, Averill and Whitney.

Yesterday afternoon Professor Dana gave an interesting lecture upon corals, and last evening the crowning attraction of the week occurred—the presentation of the spoon. To day the class poem and oration will be delivered, the class histories read and the ivy planted and the parting adieus given beneath the elms.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

A Large Attendance—The Exercises—Degrees Conferred—Deaths Among the Alumni During the Last Year.

BOSTON, June 29, 1869.

Commencement at Harvard College to day attracted a large number of visitors as usual. Governor Claflin and staff, escorted by the National Lancers reached Cambridge about eleven o'clock, when the procession, consisting of the graduating class, distinguished guests, the President and Faculty of the college and others, moved across the college grounds to the First Parish church, where the exercises of graduation were held. The church was well filled. The literary exercises were accorded close attention and received much applause.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers, held in the morning, ex Governor Clifford, the President, presiding, it was voted to confer degrees upon a large number of persons. It was also voted to establish a Universityship of Mathematics and to establish a Professorship of Paleontology in the School of Mining and Practical Geology. Some other business was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

The following honorary degrees were conferred at the close of the exercises—Doctor of Laws—John Gordon Palfrey of Cambridge, William Claflin, of Newton. Master of Arts—Algernon Coolidge, of Boston, John Knowles Paine, of Cambridge. At the business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, held in University Hall, the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year—President J. Russell Lowell, Vice President, R. H Dana, Jr, Secretary, E P Seaver, Treasurer, Henry G. Dewey. It was voted to grant a charter to A A Andrews and seven other members of the Junior class of Cornell University for the establishment of a branch society. Attorney General Hoar was present at the meeting.

The following deaths occurred among the Alumni during the past year—

Rev. William Allen, died in Northampton, Mass, July 16, 1868, aged 84.
Jacob Newman Knapp, died in Walpole, N. H., July 27, 1868, aged 94.
William Bartlett Sewall, died in Kennebunk, Me., March 4, 1869, aged 86.
Ebenezer Hunt Beckford, died in Andover, Mass, March 10, 1869, aged 82.
Ebenezer Everett, died in Brunswick, Me, February 6, 1869, aged 80.
Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, died in Charleston, S. C., June 9, 1865, aged 76.
Dr. Jonathan Greenleaf Johnson, died in Newburyport, Mass, September 9 1868, aged 77.
Octavius Pickering, died in Boston, October 29, 1868 aged 77.
Jonathan Peele Dabney, died in the Insane Hospital in Taunton, Mass., September 25, 1868, aged 75.
Hon. James Henry Duncan, died in Haverhill, Mass, February 8, 1869, aged 75.
Hon. Samuel Dana Bell, died in Manchester, N. H., July 31, 1868, aged 69.
Rev. Joseph Huntington Jones, died in Philadelphia, Pa, December 24, 1868, aged 71.
Thomas Thompson, died in New York, March 28, 1869, aged 71.
William Emerson, died in New York, September, 1868 aged 67.
Dr. Benjamin Barrett, died in Northampton, Mass., June 14, 1869, aged 73.
David Priestly Hall, died in New York, November 22, 1868, aged 70.
John Milton Cheney, died in Concord, Mass., February 14, 1869, aged 71.
Hon. George Folsom, of New York, died in Rome, Italy, March 27, 1869, aged 68.
Frederick Bronson, died in New York city, November 1, 1868, aged 66.
John Wright, died in Lowell, Mass. April 8, 1869, aged 71.
Nathaniel James Lord, died in Salem, Mass., June 18, 1869, aged 63.
James Augustus Dorr, died in Boston, February 18, 1869, aged 58.
Dr. Jacob Rhett Motte, died at Exeter, S. C., November 20, 1868, aged 57.
Zebina Gleason, died in Westborough, Mass., August 16, 1868, aged 58.
Rev. Lucius Parker, died in Laramie, Neb., September 24, 1868, aged 57.
Dr. (Charles Thacher, died in Boston, March 23, 1869, aged 53.
Henry Vose, died in Boston, January 17, 1869, aged 48.
Franklin Hall, died in Dorchester, Mass., August 6, 1868, aged 48.
Rev. Thomas Prentiss Allen, died in West Newton, Mass., November 26, 1868, aged 46.
James Cushing Merrill, died in Boston, March 7, 1869, aged 46.
Thomas Wright, died in Lawrence, Mass., February 18, 1868, aged 45.
Major Henry Tollman Davis, died in New York city, April 10, 1869, aged 45.
Richard Frederick Fuller, died in Wayland, Mass., May 30, 1869, aged 45.
Mr. Joshua Clapp Stone, died in New Bedford, Mass., January 2, 1869, aged 43.
Paul Willard, died in Roxbury, Mass, August 15, 1868, aged 43.
Colonel Timothy Bigelow Lawrence, died in Washington city, March 21, 1869, aged 42.
Allyne Weston, died in New York city, May 12, 1869, aged 43.
Dr. Calvin Gates Page, died in Boston, May 29, 1869, aged 39.
Ormand Horace Dutton, died in Hyeres, France, March 15, 1869, aged 37.
Henry Coit Welles, died in Boston, January 16, 1869, aged 32.
Rev. William Hale Dunning, died in Faribault, Minn., February 9, 1869, aged 33.
Ansel Damson, died in New York, April 12, 1868, aged 33.
Daniel [illegible] Payne, died at Montreux, Switzerland, September 28, 1868, aged 31.
Edmund Henry Cushing, of Charlestown, N. H., died on board the United States steamer Tuscarora, of yellow fever, March 11, 1869, aged 30.
Albert Edwin Davis, died in Westford, Mass., January 19, 1869, aged 29.
Henry Arnold Fabel, died in New Bedford, Mass., October 5, 1868, aged 27.
Dr. Chandler Balch Braman, killed at Baton Rouge, La., August 15, 1868, aged 27.
Herman John Huidekoper, died in St. Paul, Minn, October 21, 1868, aged 24.
Gardner Whitney Lawrence, died in Concord, Mass., February 27, 1869, aged 22.
David Leighton Ordway, of Bradford, Mass., died in Florence, Italy, March 17, 1869, aged 23.
William David O'Connell, died in Maracaibo, Venezuela, December 4, 1868, aged 21.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The anniversary exercises of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute took place yesterday afternoon, at Wallack's theatre. There was a large and exceedingly brilliant attendance, mostly elegantly dressed ladies and children.

A very excellent band was present, under the conductorship of H. B. Dodworth, and during the intermission of the exercises performed a very tasteful selection of operatic music.

George W. Clarke, A. M., proprietor and principal, presided, and the exercises were conducted by D. F. Dimon, A. M., professor of elocution. On the stage we noticed Chancellor Ferris, of the New York University; Rev. Drs. Parmlee, William Isaacs Lomas, J Quincy Adams, Charles F. Deems, and several other clergymen and laymen.

The exercises, which were preceded by prayer by Rev. John Quincy Adams, consisted of Salutatory, Jay Humphreys; Only a Pebble, by Philip Gordon; Ability to say No, Chas A. Runk; Charles Dickens, Frederick W. Mead; Fishing, Israel Ferguson, Jr.; Mental and Moral Culture, H. B. Eaton; Mental Dyspepsia, Robert S. Morris; Human Life, Louis M. Welton; Home, George S. Cordell; French Colloquy (Religion, Duty and Charity), S C. Howard; Frederick Floyd, Edmund Minner; Valedictory, by Charles W. Woolsey.

Prize testimonials were delivered to the following members of the Senior Department:—

For Deportment.—First honor to E. M. Deems; second honor to C. A. Colton; third honor to William P. Hardenbergh.

For Attendance.—First honor to H. E. Gregory, second honor to Joseph Obendorfer, third honor to E. Einstein.

To members of the Middle and Junior Departments:—

For Deportment.—First honor to E. L. Gwyer; second honor, W F. Adams; third honor, David M. Earl, Jr.; first honor, Frank B. McGay (Junior Department).

For Attendance.—First honor to E. W Knickerbocker; second honor, Henry Kiehl; first honor, Edmund Minner (Junior Department).

A statement was then made by the Principal, after which diplomas were presented to the following members of the graduating class:—Messrs. Jay Humphreys, Robert H. Coburn, Philip Gordon, C. A. [illegible] S Morris, Louis M. Welton, George S. Cornell and Charles W. Woolsey. The address to the class was delivered by Rev. Charles F. Deems.

The exercises were very interesting, and were highly creditable to the authors, who were all quite youthful.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 47.

The annual commencement exercises of Public School No. 47, in Twelfth street, near Broadway, took place at two o'clock yesterday, and notwithstanding the intense heat of the day there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were the friends and acquaintances of the thirty-five young ladies who were about to graduate and leave the schoolroom for their different avocations in the busy world. The room in which the exercises were held was handsomely decorated and elaborately festooned with flowers. On the platform were the following gentlemen, who have for years been identified with the educational institutions of the city—Messrs James Gerard and Joseph Hoxie, Rev. Dr. Dix, Mr Randall, Superintendent of Public Schools; Mr. Larrimore, President of the Board of Education, Mr. Bernard Smythe, Collector of Taxes, and others.

Mr. Bristow presided at the piano, and carried out the musical part of the programme in a very satisfactory manner. The exercises were of a very interesting character, embracing choice selections of music in chorus, duet and solo, and essays by several young ladies of the graduating class. To particularize any of the latter would be invidious, and it is sufficient to say that the young and charming essayists acquitted themselves in a manner alike creditable to themselves and those who had attended to their education. Several of the productions were far beyond the ordinary style of school girl oratory, and a good deal of practical common sense was contained in them.

Mr Randall, previous to presenting the diplomas, addressed the graduates and gave them some wholesome advice. He said the public mind in this country and England had for some time been greatly agitated on the question of "woman's rights," but while he did not condemn Susan B. Anthony and her colaborers in that sphere (because they were ladies, and he had no doubt meant to do what was good for their sex), yet he thought the young ladies he then addressed should say they were not prepared to go to the extremes which the strong minded women, as they were called, advocated.

The following young ladies then received their diplomas from the hands of Mr Randall—Lizzie C Allen, Carrie L. Barry, Lizzie C Barstow, Jessie Bloomfield Augusta I Brown, Helen K Carpenter, Eliza T Chisholm, Helen L Cole, Mary A Crooks, Emma Dickerman, Susie E Dwight, Mary F. Eager, Jane Gemle Fannie M. Hall, Maria Holkins, Viola Hoxie, Fanny Julien, Emma J Leland, Eliza V Mason, Mary I McDonald, Mary E McFarland, Lizzie C. McKenna Belle D Melville, Mary E Murray, Emma J. Paddock, Sarah J Penfield, Sarah M. Richards Ada C Rouget, Ella Louise Simpson, Cassie Sleight, Rebecca Thalman, Jennie Vaughn, Amelia Williams Kate M Youngman, Josie E Lapham.

Rev. Dr. Janse then made a few remarks, in which he also cautioned the young ladies against going to the ballot-box to vote, &c.

Rev. Dr. Dix having pronounced the benediction, the proceedings terminated.

CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1869.

At the commencement of the Consolidation Business College of this city to-night, Hon. James A Garfield, of Ohio, delivered an address to the graduating class of ladies and gentlemen, in the course of which he said that he had made special efforts to attend this meeting, not only because he took a lively interest in the occasion, but because he recognized the fact that the establishment of business colleges throughout the country supplied a want long felt in the institutions of learning in the great colleges of the world, while great attention is paid to the thorough instruction of students in the languages and theoretical sciences, not one of them offered means of instruction capable of fitting a young man for the practical business concerns of life. He had known students of Yale and Harvard who after graduation had been obliged to enter business colleges such as this in order to prepare themselves for gaining a livelihood. He specially commended these colleges as a means of preparing women for filling useful positions in life.

The valedictory addresses were delivered by John H Ehle, of Wisconsin, and Miss Mollie Rose, of Maryland. The latter was much applauded as a production of unusual merit. The graduating class consisted of fourteen gentlemen and eight ladies.

A Frenchman, at Natchitoches, La., intends to raise poppies this year on several acres of ground, and to make opium. He says that an acre of poppies will make fifty pounds of opium, worth fifteen or twenty dollars a pound, and that the cost of manufacturing is less than four dollars a pound. His crop would amount to $690 an acre at this estimate, from which the cost of cultivation is to be subtracted. Ten acres would accordingly crop about $7,000 gross.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars Concerning the Great Robbery—The Way the Thieves Worked—What the Detectives Think of the Case.

The robbery of the Ocean Bank on Sunday, a full account of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, still continues to be the theme of conversation in financial circles—that is to say, among men who are interested in bank stocks, and who always manifest the greatest possible interest in the rise or fall of any bank paper that is considered "safe" in the market. Indeed, there have been a great many robberies during the past year or two in this city which have been rather astounding in point of audacity, to say the least; but this robbery of the Ocean Bank, in the matter of villanous skilfulness and strategy surpasses, in the opinion even of the most astute of the metropolitan detectives, anything of the kind which has occurred in this vicinity for a long time past. Although the public may have already learned the main facts in the case, there are certain incidents connected with it which have not as yet been brought to light, and which, as a consequence, will not be without a certain degree of interest. In the first place it is quite evident that

THE PLAN OF THE ROBBERY

was predetermined upon by the thieves a very long time ago; but when they first began to plot for their own especial benefit and the bank's particular grief is as yet a matter for detective ingenuity to solve the best way it can. At all events, it is believed that the outset of the villany can be traced back as far as last April, for on the 28th of that month an individual of good address called at the bank just before the "closing up" for the day. To the best of the recollection of the official who happened to converse with him at the time, he was a man of medium height, dark complexion, rather thin in the face and had either an impediment in his speech or spoke English rather imperfectly. He somehow or other got into conversation with the official, and, without appearing to do do so, drew out from him a description of the position of the vaults, by which he doubtless obtained a pretty good idea of the terrible strength of the doors, with their combination locks and other modern appliances for frustrating the uncharitable intentions of unscrupulous burglars. Of course, every day in the year a great many strangers call at our city banks to learn, as best they may, how the vast business of banking is conducted in the metropolis, and that the official never gave thought to the stranger afterward cannot therefore be considered as anything very extraordinary. On the 12th of June last, however, a man who it appears answers in every particular the description of the individual with the impediment in his speech, or who spoke "broken" English, called on Mr. Okell, a broker doing business in the basement under the bank, and inquired the rent of the rear room. After a little conversation, and being satisfied with the terms, he engaged the place, informing Mr. Okell, however, that he would not want the room for business purposes for a couple of weeks, although he would be in and out from day to day in order to make all his arrangements for a permanent occupancy.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

The offices on the lower floor, or rather the basement of the bank, are so situated that they can be easily made into one room by the simple sliding of the windows which divide them one from the other. For instance Mr. Okell's office is in the front of the basement on the south side, a Mr. Beach's on the west side and another gentleman's just rear of the two. In the rear of these, divided by the simple window and a glass door was the office hired by the strange man, who, shortly after his installation had a sign put over the Fulton street entrance, on which the firm name of Newcomb & F'Neill was emblazoned in large golden letters. Who the stranger was or where he came from nobody ever endeavored to ascertain, although he himself claimed to be the agent of an insurance company in Chicago. Every day after he had hired the office he was seen to enter the place punctually at a certain hour, but seemed very desirous of keeping himself aloof from everybody in the building, and never deigned even to pass the ordinary compliments of the day with the gentlemen who occupied the same floor as himself. As a matter of course the latter could not have foreseen the villany which the stranger, aided by his accomplices, had evidently made up his mind to commit, and so nobody made any effort to cultivate his acquaintance. It was charitably supposed that he was like every other man, capable of taking care of his own business best—as he certainly was, as the sequel will show—and no attempt was made to intrude upon the privacy of his office until Friday last. The day was very warm, and as the gentleman in the office just adjoining that occupied by the mysterious individual had the habit of opening the window dividing his copartment from the rear office to allow of a free current of fresh air to pass through [illegible] as usual. To his surprise he found the window tightly nailed down, and on peering through a chink between the two sashes he perceived that the newcomer had introduced into his office, as a part of the furniture, a large wardrobe which stood in the corner of the room, the top of which reached within an inch or two of the ceiling. The gentleman gave no heed to this circumstance, and the real value of the wardrobe to the stranger was, therefore, not discovered until Monday, when the robbery came to light, and it became evident that it was [illegible] the corner to hide the hole which the thieves had already begun to make in the ceiling, and through which they gained entrance to the bank.

THE ROBBERS' WORK

It invariably happens that whenever a great robbery is discovered a thousand and one theories are set afloat as to how and why the thieves worked in such and such a manner, and why they didn't work in quite a way more easily understood by men not in the regular business of appropriating other people's surplus cash. The robbery of the Ocean Bank has been so far no exception to the rule, and a great deal has been said and a great deal more written on the peculiar way the hole was cut through the basement ceiling to the bank floor. It was at first supposed that the hole which, it will be remembered, was made by an augur, had been cut by persons boring from the bank floor as well as from the basement. But this could not have been the case, for the simple reason that every hole made by the augur is splintered on the bank floor side and is smooth on the basement side, proving conclusively that the augur was introduced from below. Again, one line of augur holes was made close to the wall, and the augur, which was found among the burglars' implements, had a cross handle, which would have prevented its being used on the bank floor side, as the wall would have at every turn been in the way. It is rather strange, however, that the stem of the augur used was only twenty-two inches in length, while the holes bored from the ceiling to the upper floor are over twenty-four inches in depth. It would seem also that a great deal more fuss has been made over the "kit" of tools the burglars left after them than was quite necessary, for a well known gentleman in this city, who has been a practical mechanic for over fifteen years, and who critically examined the implements yesterday, declares that none of them had ever been used, with the exception of one augur, a firming chisel and a jimmy, the others not bearing the slightest evidence of recent use.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE VAULTS.

The detectives and everybody else who have had occasion to examine the work of the thieves pronounce it a very clever piece of business, but as far as the boring through the ceiling is concerned, one that called for no very great amount of ingenuity. Indeed the real work of the rascals began only when they had dragged themselves through the break in the ceiling. First and foremost the outer door to the vaults was opened by the burglars without using any force whatever, notwithstanding the fact that it was closed with a combination lock. As the key to the other door leading into the interior of the vaults was hung up just inside of the first door no difficulty was experienced by the thieves in reaching the safes. The real mystery of the whole robbery, therefore, is the manner by which the combination locked door was opened. It is all very well for the bank officials to say that an "indicator" may have been used, or that a lock smith whom they yesterday employed to test the question, declared that he can open any combination lock that was ever made, for the fact remains all the same that a thorough examination proved conclusively that no indicator had been used, and that no tampering whatever had been resorted to to make the door yield. But three persons connected with the bank held the secret of the combination, and so how the thieves could have learned it is a question which even the very head of the Metropolitan detectives shrugs his shoulders over. The individual whose special duty it was to lock the door with the combination contends that he did not forget his business on Saturday night but there are those who believe that the mystery can be explained by the fact that the door was not locked at all, which is a very sensible explanation, to say the least. Besides, it is argued in favor of this view by some of the detectives that expert burglars, who use indicators to discover the secret of combination locks, would never be so forgetful of their business as to leave a door open behind them after they had once opened it with a combination. Once a combination is discovered it is a very easy matter in their retreat for the thieves to close the door with the same combination which opens it, and thus make their doings all the more mysterious.

IN THE VAULTS.

Although to those who may have special reasons of their own for clinging to the belief that the opening of the combination locked door was really a mystery, there is one circumstance connected with the robbery which they may not regard in quite the same light. It is the fact that the thieves paid a most unaccountable respect to the funds of the bank, while exhibiting the utmost heartlessness to special depositors. The bank is very reticent on this subject, and set down their loss at about $20,000, but the amount stolen, which did not belong to the bank, and for which it is in nowise responsible, is rumored to be over half a million of dollars. The gold certificates, which might have proven a clue to the thieves some time or another, had they taken any of them, were carefully avoided, and, although the cash of the bank lay piled up before them in bags and bundles, they took the trouble of opening boxes and trunks to get at the funds belonging to outsiders. Such discrimination is seldom met with in these degenerate days, and the bank would certainly show its utter want of appreciation of real magnanimity if it do not by some means or another reward the thieves in a substantial manner whenever they put in an appearance for damages. The gross amount of the special deposits taken and the names of the majority of the losers are as yet unknown; for a large number of the boxes broken open and robbed of their contents were not even marked with their owners' initials, and of course not one of them was recorded on the books of the bank.

WHO ARE THE THIEVES?

This question the detectives are endeavoring to answer satisfactorily to themselves, but the general belief seems to be among the most knowing of the "shadows" that the thieves have made so complete a job of the robbery that they will not be discovered in a hurry, if they are ever discovered at all. Mr. Kennedy yesterday advised the bank officials to offer a reward for the recovery of the stolen money, and leave to the police and the private detective agencies the hard work of getting at the thieves themselves. It is a well known fact that on the occurrence of great robberies the detectives at once suspect certain characters about town who are always, in consequence, after a great haul has been made watched by day and night, but in all cases the suspicion is backed up by something substantial in the way of a clue. In the present instance, however, the old way they believe will not work to their advantage, and they are therefore keeping their plans to themselves, and are already working quietly their "wonders to perform," in as mysterious a manner as possible. Of course theories some of them very absurd, are being worked upon as a basis, more for the sake of testing the value of guess work as to the perpetrators of the robbery, than anything else. Theories, however wild, are often of very good service to the police, for the more they are furnished with by people who think they know all about the way the robbery was accomplished, and who accomplished it, the greater the choice to select from in default of any real clue. Be this as it may, the detectives have staked their reputation on this particular case, and are determined to get at the bottom of the mystery if it takes them all summer, and although it might be improper just now, to even hint at any probable clue they may have got hold of, the public need not be very much astonished if certain

STARTLING DISCLOSURES

are made at no distant future. The community at large, who have an interest in the apprehension and conviction of every thief, big and small, would certainly not be astonished should some notorious professional robber be arrested on the charge of having been concerned in this robbery, but they certainly would be surprised, if persons apparently above suspicion, and who would scorn to speak to a thief, should turn out to know a great deal about the affair. Time works wonders, however, and the surprise may come when it is least expected.

HEAVY FRESHET IN CONNECTICUT.

Great Damage—No Trains Running on the Naugatuck or Housatonic Road—Both Roads Badly Damaged—West Cornwall in Ruins.

BRIDGEPORT, June 29, 1869.

The thunder storm which passed over this place yesterday (Monday) afternoon proves to have been very severe a few miles north of us. The windows of heaven were fairly opened and the rain fell in perfect torrents, filling the brooks, rushing down the hills into the rivers, and doing great damage at many places. At Falls Village, on the Housatonic road, an embankment sixty feet long and twenty feet high was washed almost entirely away, and the road rendered impassable. At West Cornwall, on the same road, the track is destroyed, the water rising over it to the depth of over a foot. The river here is twenty feet below the track, and the quantity of water and its force may be gathered from that fact. At this place the stores of Messrs. Cochrane and Sherwood and other buildings were carried away and a great loss inflicted on individuals. The roads are badly washed, and so extended is the destruction that telegrams received at the Housatonic office in this city state that "West Cornwall is in ruins." Robbins' Bridge, at Falls Village, was carried away at about seven o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. A construction train has been sent up to assist in repairing damages.

On the Naugatuck road the ruin is more extensive, if possible, than on the Housatonic. At Derby a temporary bridge, being used until the completion of the substantial new bridge, was washed down stream, and about 200 feet of the canal at Ansonia is destroyed. Great destruction was made between Waterbury and Waterville, and a large amount of embankment, track and all, is swept away. The protection bank at Plymouth is all gone. At Camp Mills about 200 feet of track is washed away, and at Daytonville a new stone arch bridge is entirely destroyed. The damage on this road seems to have been principally done since the train from Waterbury came through this morning. No trains have been sent out north of Derby or Ansonia since.

The New York and New Haven road have kindly offered to render any assistance in their power, as many of the cars on both these roads are hemmed in and not in a position to be used for transporting help to repair the damage.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The morning train on Naugatuck road got through this (Tuesday) morning, and had scarcely reached Ansonia when the embankment caved in for over 200 feet. There is probably other damage inflicted, the particulars of which have not yet come in. There was a meeting of directors of the Housatonic road this morning, and every means will be adopted to repair the damage, that travel may not be impeded. It is not known that any lives were lost. Such a freshet has not been known in these valleys for years.

WATERBURY, June 29, 1869.

The heavy rain of Monday afternoon was very disastrous [illegible] the Naugatuck Railroad. The river rose very suddenly, destroying the protection wall to the railroad at Plymouth, washing away 200 feet of the railroad embankment at Camp's Mills, fifty feet at the Manchester Pond, in this city, and 200 feet of the embankment at Ansonia. The stone bridge at Daytonville is reported useless. All the bridges between Walcottville and Winsted are washed away. It will be several days before the regular trains can run again.

BOLD ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

A Jeweller's Clerk Blinded with Snuff and Robbed of Two Thousand Dollars' Worth of Diamonds in Broad Daylight.

BOSTON, June 29, 1869.

A remarkably bold robbery was perpetrated upon Josiah Gooding & Co.'s jewelry store, 33 Washington street, at about half past eight o'clock this morning. A man, about forty years of age, rather short and thick set, and of not altogether genteel appearance, came into the store and requested to see some rings. Theodore, the son of Mr. Gooding, a young man about twenty five years old, was the only occupant of the store at the time. He did not like the appearance of the stranger and suspected that he did not want to make a purchase, but as he could not reasonably refuse his demand, and as there was apparently no danger at such an hour of the day, with hundreds of persons passing the door every moment, he complied with the stranger's request. Mr. Gooding took from out his showcase a large tray, containing quite a number of valuable rings, including some with diamonds and other stones, worth from $400 to $500 each. The fellow handled the rings for a short time, engaging the storekeeper in a conversation as to their value and various merits, and then, when he least expected it, threw a handful of very fine and powerful snuff in his face. The thief immediately swept the contents of the tray into his pocket and bolted for the door before Mr. Gooding had recovered from his surprise. He, however, made a dash for him, and succeeded in grasping him around the waist, but the snuff so blinded *him*, and the pain was so excruciating, that he was unable to hold the fellow, who made good his escape.

The alarm was immediately given, but to no purpose, the thief could nowhere be seen. A large crowd immediately assembled in the store and around it, and Mr Gooding was rendered every assistance, and the snuff, which had entered his eyes, nose and throat, cleared away as much as possible. Several rings were found in the neighborhood of the store which the thief had dropped in his hurried exit, and this is the only trace which has yet been found of him. The value of the property stolen will amount to nearly $2,000.

MASONIC.

Dedication of the Lodge Rooms of New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.

The new lodge room in Booth's building, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty third street, was formally dedicated last evening. The room has already been described at some length in the columns of the HERALD. Last evening the rooms were crowded by members of New York Lodge and Masons belonging to other lodges. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York was represented by Past Grand Master John H. Anthon, who acted as Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master J. D Evans, Senior Grand Warden C. D. Brown, Junior Grand Warden E. Widdows, Senior Grand Deacon G. B. Solomon, Junior Grand Deacon J. McVeaney, Grand Chaplain R. O. Millard, Grand Treasurer John Simms, Grand Secretary Joseph Chute, and Grand Marshal L Bradford Prince. The dedicatory services were of the usual character used by the Masonic fraternity, consisting of a dedicatory address by acting Grand Master John H. Anthon, the usual hymn, prayer by the chaplain, and the pouring upon the symbols of corn, wine and oil. The entire services were very impressive, but as they were performed with closed doors, no extended report can be given. At the close of the services Brother James R. Elsey, the W. M. of New York Lodge, was presented with a very handsome and valuable watch, which had been purchased by subscriptions from every member of the lodge. The presentation was followed by a very excellent supper, to which the members and their guests were invited, and which concluded the engagements of the evening.

The officers of New York Lodge for the present year are:—James R. Elsey, W. M.; James O. [illegible], S. W.; Samuel Lawrence, J. W.; Lemuel Valentine, Treasurer; W. W. Pagden, Secretary; John Gridley, S. D.; Henry A. Mead, J. D.; Orestes F. Quigley, Chaplain; John B. Jackson, Marshal, and R. R. Holmes, Tiler.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE CROPS.

Good Reports from All Parts of the Country.

A True Exhibit of Our National Wealth.

What We Are Raising--Prospects for the Year.

The New England States.

Crops have been generally backward in the New England States; but the weather of the past two weeks has been so exceedingly good that prospects are materially changed for the better. The hay crop is the most profitable raised in New England—in value equaling that of the cotton crop of the South. The reports for the past two weeks represented it as being below the average in prospect. But we infer that the heavy rains of the past few days will tend to dissipate all fears, and that the crop will be fully up to the average of former years. More than the usual acreage has been planted this year in the State of Maine. Corn is coming up well and looks healthy. The apple crop, from present indications, will be excellent. A correspondent who has travelled extensively through three of the New England States during the past ten days states, however, that fruit generally is scarce.

The Middle States.

Accounts from the Middle States generally show that the harvest of the fruits and vegetables is remarkably plentiful, and this is what would naturally be expected from the heavy rains of this spring and summer in these States.

In Western New York peaches are heavier than has been known for many years. There has been less of the curled leaf this season than usual and in consequence the fruit did not drop, as it always does when the leaves curl. Young dwarf pear trees are more liable to overbear than most other fruit, and the result is not only inferior fruit, but either the death of the tree or great injury to it. At the present time a fungus is coming upon many varieties of the pear, causing them to grow knotty and almost or quite worthless. The prospects for apples are not very good. The frosts in many portions of the State injured the crop materially.

The New Jersey fruit crop promises a fine yield. Peaches will be plenty. Plums are not now much cultivated in New Jersey, at least for market. Neither are pears cultivated to any great extent, as a market crop. The trees, however, look well and give promise of a good yield of good fruit. Grapes where the vines have been properly cared for, seem in very fine condition, and a large yield is anticipated. As to apples, the reports are conflicting. The trees were generally well covered with bloom, but a cold northeast storm at the time when the bloom was at its height, blasted many of the blossoms, and in some orchards there is a very poor show; others look better, but on the whole the crop will probably be light. So far the fruit trees have escaped from the worm pest that so often destroys them. Grass will give a tolerably good yield, although in some districts it is rather "patchy." There was little snow last winter, and on some land the frost was quite injurious to the grass as well as the winter grain, a portion was winter killed, and on clay lands the freezing and thawing did some damage, but the weather of April and May was very favorable to these crops, and the yield of hay will be fully equal to the average. Wheat suffered some what from the same causes, but there is a good stand and farmers generally (and they are not given to be over sanguine) expect good crops. So far we have heard of no damage to the growing wheat from any cause. Oats also look well so far. Indeed, the whole season has so far been unusually favorable to the growth of grass and the small grains. Delaware has already given us a large crop of the small fruits, and will probably do as well if not better with the later varieties.

Maryland is in the midst of her wheat harvest. The crop is generally very fine. A correspondent, writing from Talbot county, says:—On Friday we took a ride through a good portion of Trappe district. Of the many crops we inspected we did not see a real indifferent field of wheat and the grain is splendid. Parts of some fields had been injured, either by the fly or by indifferent drainage, but most of the fields were fine and on some the crop of wheat was extremely heavy. Another correspondent writes from Frederick:—During the past week we have heard considerable complaint among farmers in regard to the appearance of weevil in the wheat. To what extent it has been discovered we are unable to say, although we are aware of some instances in this immediate vicinity where it has done considerable damage. The prospect for a large crop has never been better. The yield of berries and cherries in Maryland has been enormous and farmers have realized handsome prices. Peaches also promise finely.

The wheat crop of Pennsylvania is very large. Corn promises well, and other crops appear to be in the best possible condition for an abundant yield.

West Virginia advices of last week state that the prospect of a good wheat harvest continues to be favorable. The wheat is very heavy on the ground and appears to be filling well. There is that great pest of the wheat field, the midge. It is not safe from all danger till the bread is out of the oven, but there is an excellent prospect now of a first rate harvest. Other small grains, as well as wheat, are doing very well, and some wheat is nearly fit to cut. The unusual amount of wet has kept back the corn, which is not very forward. With seasonable weather however, there is nothing to prevent it from catching up. Potatoes are flourishing. The hay crop will not be a very good one, either as regards quantity or quality, though it has been a very favorable season for clover. Timothy meadows are said to be doing very well.

The Western States.

Advices from all portions of the West give the most flattering accounts of the wheat crop. In some places last year's crop will be doubled. Corn is somewhat backward, owing to the cold and wet. Some corn is being replanted, and the crop will not be as large as usual. Oats and barley look well. Potatoes are promising, except a few places where bugs have appeared. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, writing in the latter part of June says:—Travel of more than a thousand miles recently in this and adjoining States enables me to speak knowingly of the condition of the crops, and I can add my own to the accumulated evidence, that so far the prospects were never brighter. A poor wheat field is a rare sight. In all regions and on all kinds of soil the crop is even in height, well headed, and seldom down or tangled. The frequent recurrence of cool spells has kept the growth of straw in check, and as a consequence it will come to a better head. The few rye fields look equally well with wheat. Spring grass crops are looking well, perhaps a little yellow from too much rain, but the condition is one that need excite no apprehension of permanent injury. Grass is abundant for pasturage, and in the dairy regions the greatest prosperity is manifest. Meadow land is looking finely, and the cutting of hay will undoubtedly be large. Corn cultivation has been seriously impeded by the frequent rains and cold weather. A good deal of planting yet remains to be done. Where it is up the appearance is yellow and sickly, and the growth of weeds and grass is equal to the corn, the ground being all the while too wet for cultivation. The season is not, however, too far advanced for permanent damage, and no apprehensions need yet be entertained that the crop is not to be abundant. Potatoes are looking very well, and a fair breadth has been planted. The fruit prospects are splendid. Universally the crop of apples will be large, and promises for the peach have not been so good since the cold winter of 1855–6. The owner of a peach orchard in Berlin made the remark to the writer that he did not believe in that region that the crop would be worth twenty-five cents a bushel. All other fruits are looking equally promising, and we think there can be no cause of complaint this year that nature has been niggardly in her rewards to those who have industriously courted her bounty.

A Nebraska paper says that the best stand of spring wheat that ever blessed the earth can now be seen in the northeastern part of that State.

The prospects are flattering for good crops throughout Kansas. The wheat harvest commenced in the southern part of the State last week. The prospects for an abundant crop of corn being raised this season are at present very favorable.

Our Iowa exchanges as a general thing give cheering assurance that the prospects are flattering for the best crops Iowa has ever had. In some localities the rain has made the wheat and oats too rank and the corn weedy, but not many counties report thus gloomily. The McGregor *News* has had an editor travelling over Northwestern Iowa, who has examined "the growing crops, and reports their condition glorious. The weather has been just cool and damp enough for the small grains, and wheat, oats and barley never gave promise of such an abundant yield. Corn is small, but stands well, is generally worked out and in a clean condition." Taking all together, the report from all over the State is encouraging. The crops have been attacked by no enemies but the wet and the weeds. The chinch bug, the grasshopper, the potato bug the cutworm and the rest of the remorseless brood of destroyers have made no appearance. Neither do we hear of rust, smut, scab or blight. The husbandman of Iowa has no reason to murmur at what Providence is doing for him in this year of 1869. The prospect for fruit is good in all parts, both wild and tame. The woods will soon be full of native fruit, while the orchard and the garden present their offerings in unprecedented abundance. Such a strawberry year is unknown in our history, nearly every farmer and cultivator having all than he can use, and non-rusters buying all they want at the extremely low prices of ten and twelve and a half cents a quart. The moist weather has made that crop produce wonderfully.

In Wisconsin the wheat crops never looked better. Oats are thrifty and promise well. Corn is backward in some places, owing to bad seed; it has not come up. The weather is good for small grain. The La Crosse *Democrat* says that farmers are elated over the fact of a glorious prospect for the crops at the coming harvest. The Wisconsin *State Journal* says the hay crop, of course, will be very heavy, if it ever gets dry enough to cut and cure the grass. Wheat and other small grains, where they have not, as in a few localities, been washed away, are growing very luxuriantly. The Whitewater *Register* says the continued cold weather and the great quantity of rain that has fallen threaten to destroy the prospect of good crops, although wheat and grass are looking fine. The weather has not been favorable to the growth of root crops, and unless warm weather soon comes on we may look for a pretty light growth of corn and root crops, with the exception of potatoes.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Missouri this season will amount to 15,000,000 bushels, three times larger than the yield of any previous year.

Accounts from Illinois are somewhat conflicting. Most of the croakers write, however, as to what will probably happen. The *State Register* of Springfield says:—Throughout Egypt the wheat harvest is progressing finely. Despite the complaints about backward corn, wheat will be more abundant than was ever known. Reliable estimates show that the yield of the present wheat crop in St. Clair county will not fall short of 2,500,000 bushels. Harvest hands vary in different localities from two dollars to three dollars per day. In Georgetown growing crops are looking well. If not injured by bad weather the harvests will be abundant. But the wheat is in danger of rust, on account of wet weather and warm rains. Oats are good, but the prospects of the corn crop are not so promising. Grass will be heavy, though late, just commencing to head. Fruit not abundant, but a far better prospect than last year.

The wheat crop of Indiana will be very much the largest ever garnered in that State. The editor of the Lafayette *Courier*, writing the early part of last week, says:—We yesterday stood in a hundred acre field of wheat, in which the grain waved the full laden heads high above our shoulders, as smooth and even as the surface of a lake. Every kernel is now plump, clean and undisturbed by weevil or any other vicious insect. This field is no exception. It is the same all over the country, and the crop is now safe. Nothing except heavy rains in harvest can interfere with the heaviest crop of the best wheat ever grown in the world. And present circumstances indicate that the rainy season has exhausted its force, so that the harvest will be auspicious. In the vicinity of Vincennes, Ind., the continued rains of the past month have delayed corn planting on the bottom lands to such an extent as to render the prospect for a crop on the richest lands in the county rather dubious. Corn is backward on account of cool weather. Potatoes look very fine. Oats heretofore looked bad, but the wet weather brought them out and they now look promising. Fruit of all kinds promises a big yield. The tobacco crop is good. It is estimated that Spencer county alone will yield 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco this season.

In Michigan, although the wheat crop will be large and fine, some complaint is made of the heavy rains prevailing throughout the State. The damage, however, is mostly local, and will have very little effect on the general result. In most cases crops look remarkably well, with the exception of corn, which is quite backward.

Respecting the prospect in Ohio the Cincinnati *Commercial* of June 24 says:—The clear, hot days closing last week had a wonderful effect in ripening the growing grain. Already in Southern Ohio the farmers are cutting their fall barley, and fields full of "shocks" of grain that is saved are to be seen at intervals. Wheat looks remarkably well. The storms of the first fortnight of this month threw it down in places, but as a general thing it stands well and is remarkably even and heading out beautifully. Corn is promising a heavy crop. It is, as a rule, clean and of good color, and for ten days past has been growing very fast. A few weeks of favorable weather, with just rain enough to keep the corn going and plenty of sunshine, will insure splendid crops.

The Southern States.

The wheat crop of the grain growing Southern States has been very large, and farmers are rejoicing over their full barns. A lesser breadth of corn has been planted than usual, owing to the scarcity of labor. The crop, however, promises well. The cotton crop will probably fall short of last year's yield, the cold spring neutralizing the increased area planted and the liberal use of fertilizers. The sugar crop will be large, as also rice. Tobacco cultivation has fallen off somewhat, especially in Virginia.

In Kentucky the wheat yield is a remarkable one in every respect. Corn is rather backward, but looks well. The hay crop bids fair to be a large one. Hogs are generally healthy, and there are a great many of them. The tobacco crop is in advance of the last year's crop. There will be fully as much ground put in tobacco this season as there was last, if not more, as I learn from a great many that they will continue to plant until the middle of July, as tobacco planted then will make very good low leaf or lugs, which qualities have for the last two seasons brought a price sufficient to pay a handsome profit. The stand was never better, scarcely any missing at all. The small fruits have yielded abundantly. A big crop of potatoes is looked for.

Tennessee has almost garnered one of the finest crops of wheat ever raised in the State. Cotton is healthy, and corn is making a very promising appearance. The negroes are generally working well.

Virginia's wheat crop is the finest ever seen. The Richmond *Examiner* says:—"Our farmers and our [illegible] a fine crop of wheat, but there is a fine stand of tobacco, a fine grass crop, a fair oat crop, and a good appearance for corn."

North Carolina papers of a late date say:—At no time since the war have our people had greater cause to rejoice over prospects of an abundant yield of the various crops. The wheat crop has not been better for many years past. The oat crop is also good. Corn is also looking well, in a high state of cultivation, and, if no serious drought [illegible] cotton and tobacco [illegible] are beginning to give evidences which inspire hope and encouragement. In fact, there is scarcely any product that we grow in this section (and there are very few we do not) that does not give the most flattering assurance to the farmer of a bountiful yield. Under the genial influence of the warm weather now upon us, the crops seem to have taken a fresh start and are now moving towards maturity with a rapidity that makes the farmer's heart glad. The ill effects of the cold snaps upon the cotton have been almost wholly erased, and that crop now looks very promising, and we may yet hope through this section of obtaining a good yield of this staple. Corn is looking splendid, and every farmer is now "as bus, as a bee" in keeping ahead of the grass that grows apace with the crops.

South Carolina promises a fine cotton and rice crop. The yield of rice is estimated at 35,000 tierces. A correspondent, writing from Edisto river June 24, says:—The corn has very much improved lately, and, under the influence of the hot sun and recent rains, is now looking as well as could be desired, and better than was expected five weeks ago. The cotton was kept back by the cool weather, and at first did not promise well, but it seems, from the result, that the unseasonable weather was advantageous, for when the hot sun came it shot forward splendidly, and I can say that during my fourteen years of planting I have never seen this staple grow so fast as mine has done during the past four weeks, and the plants are now as forward as I have ever seen them at this time of the year, and if such fine weather continues for six weeks longer a splendid crop will be assured. More cotton was planted than last year, and the negroes are working better, and more of them are in the fields, and, taking all things into consideration, we have a good prospect. In the lower counties of the State also the cotton crop now looks very promising.

Georgia sends universally good accounts from her growing crops. The recent rains have in some cases started the grass so vigorously as to interfere with the cultivation of cotton, but crops generally present an exceedingly fine appearance. A correspondent writes us from Hawkinsville as follows:—"From all sources our crops are promising. Fruit never better, particularly peaches. I suppose that within five miles of this place there can be had delivered from 1,000 to 10,000 bushels of as fine peaches as grow for the amount of seventy five cents per bushel." The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says:—Fine rains have fallen within the past few days. Crops of corn present a fine appearance, stalks are large and strong and everything about it looks dark and green. With a few more seasonable rains the land in corn will produce from 200 to 300 per cent more than last year. The cotton plant looks very healthy, has grown much in the last three weeks, is well advanced for the season, though some consider it small. A great contest is now going on between the farm laborers and the grass, but we have confidence in the success of the laborers. Fertilizers have made a difference of 100 per cent in the growth. Crops of several hundred acres in Putnam, we think, will average what is termed half leg high—or say ten to twelve inches. To use a vulgarism of the colored people, it is now "performing" finely. A great many small rich plats of ground have cotton from knee to thigh high.

The Alabama crops are very good generally. The wheat harvest was early. The Tuscumbia *Times* of June 15 says:—"Our wheat raisers turned loose their cradles upon the golden fields last week, and we are informed that this portion of North Alabama will be able to furnish her population with the staff of life at less rates than our merchants can sell Cincinnati or other brands of flour."

In Mississippi a correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing at Panola under date of June 21, says:—Having just completed a tour through North Mississippi, I take it for granted that a few observations concerning the growing crops might not be of unimportance. I found the stand of cotton better than I expected, though it is small, and better than farmers, who are generally complaining, represent. I think the prospect, notwithstanding the late and unfavorable season, is good for an average crop, perhaps as large a yield as the crop of 1868. Corn looks well, stands good, though, like cotton, is small, and, if the season is favorable, will make sufficient for all our purposes. I think we have nothing to fear in the making and gathering of our crops if the freedmen can be unmolested in their labors and induced to eschew politics. The wheat crop has been as good as usual.

Louisiana sends flattering reports as to her crop prospects. The growth has been very rapid lately, and cotton cane and corn begin to look well and very promising. Corn was in silk and tassel in many parts of the State as early as June 10.

The Helena (Ark.) *Clarion* of June 23, says:—From all portions of the State we receive the gratifying intelligence that crops never looked better. Throughout Jefferson Arkansas, Desha Prairie, and in fact from every county in the State, the same good news is received. Wheat was never better, while corn promises an unusually large yield. Early corn is already tasseling and we may soon look for roasting ears in abundance. Cotton, although in some places small, having been retarded by a disagreeable spring, is fine and healthy, growing rapidly, and promises to more than fulfil the most sanguine expectations. Showers have been plentiful, and with the present prospect before us we have no fears but what the yield from the present crops will be equally as good, if not better, than those of last year.

Texas papers of last week state that the wheat crop, which was then fully made, will be perhaps the largest yield that has been reaped for many years in proportion to the breadth of ground sown. Farmers speak confidently of raising from twenty to twenty-three bushels per acre. The corn crop is very promising, indeed. With one more rain the yield will be immense. People are already feasting on roasting ears. The cotton crop, as a general thing, promises a large yield. The worms have made their appearance in some of the farms, but with one or two exceptions have done comparatively little damage. The castor bean crop is also very promising, whilst the millet crops are sufficiently mature for harvesting. As to the mast, the indications thus far are unfavorable, our information representing the pecan and acorn crops as being very light. There is, however, a great abundance of wild plums and grapes. The grass on the prairies is excellent, and as a natural consequence horses and cattle are in a thriving condition. We hear no complaint whatever from the freedmen, on the contrary they seem to be giving ample satisfaction to their employers. Upon the whole our agricultural prospects may be regarded as decidedly encouraging.

The Pacific Slope.

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco, dated June 26, state that information from the principal grain districts in California indicates that the crop, though large, is below the average yield per acre. A considerable portion, either through thinness or rust, will not pay for harvesting. Some portions of the State, however, contradict the above reports. The Colusa *Sun* of June 12 says:—Harvesting has commenced in good earnest, and during the present week much [illegible] has been cut. Notwithstanding the fears that were felt during the spring that crops would be short, the result proves that there will be a larger amount of grain produced in California this present season than ever before. The late rains in May, which extended all over the State, contributed largely to this result. The Castroville *Argus* of June 12 thus speaks of the crops in Salinas Valley:—We have within the last few days passed over the roads from Moss' Landing to Salinas City—a distance of twelve miles by one way and fifteen the other—and over the Monterey road across the valley, from mountain to mountain, and gave strict attention to the condition of the crops. We have also this week been informed of the crops above Salinas City by different parties, who were disinterested, being mere passing travellers, and from what we have thus seen and heard, we venture the assertion that Salinas Valley can to-day show a better general crop than any other valley or section of the same area in the State. The Stockton *Independent* of June 16 says:—We learn from parties who have travelled through this county, Stanislaus and Merced, that within San Joaquin county and upon land that has been cultivated for years, they have seen fields of grain far superior to any witnessed elsewhere. In the vicinity of Farmington, we are told that there are fields of wheat that will yield from thirty to forty bushels to the acre.

In Oregon the crop is greatly in excess of any previous year except in the Walla Walla region.

Canada.

Canadian papers report advices from all parts of the country showing the fine appearance of the crops and the cheering prospect of a beautiful harvest.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. Designed for Academies and High Schools. By Elias Loomis, LL. D. New York: Harper Brothers. 1869.

While Professor Loomis is undoubtedly a very poor judge of the enterprise of a great newspaper like the NEW YORK HERALD, and cannot be relied upon for a decision as to whether meteors can be seen at Greenwich Observatory in England, when they are not seen in New Haven, we readily admit that he is capable of writing a good school book on the "Elements of Astronomy." The work before us is divided into sixteen chapters, the contents of which are as follows:—"The earth—Its figure, dimensions and density—Rotation," "The principal astronomical instruments," "Atmospheric Refraction—Twilight," "Earth's annual motion—Equation of time—Parallax," "The Sun—Its physical constitution," "Aberration—Precession of the equinoxes—Nutation," "The Moon—Its motion phases, telescopic appearance," "Central forces—gravitation," "Eclipses of the moon—Eclipses of the sun," "Methods of finding the longitude of a place," "The tides," "The planets—Their apparent motions," "The inferior planets," "The superior planets," "Comets—Cometary orbits—Shooting stars," and "The fixed stars—Their distance and their motions—Nebulæ." All of these subjects are arranged in easy lessons, which will be found well adapted to the student of astronomy.

A FOURTEEN WEEKS' COURSE IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. [illegible] and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Company. 1869.

Of very late years the French plan of educating the young by means of books which combine pleasure with instruction has been slowly but surely obtaining popularity throughout the United States. Dr. Steele is one of those professional teachers who have risen above the old [illegible] of education, and accepted the fact, long since patent, that there is no method so effective in a school as that which gives pleasure to the scholar while imparting all the needed information. In the book before us natural philosophy is made an agreeable study to the youth of the republic. The author gives everything of value relating to his subject, including the latest and most important information. If the other works in the series are as ably written as the one before us they will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the rising generation. All works that tend to simplify and render agreeable the study of the sciences deserve to be encouraged and to be widely circulated in our schools. "A Fourteen Weeks' Course in Natural Philosophy" is admirably written, and is well calculated to effect its purpose. The book is full of wood cuts illustrating the numerous subjects treated of.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. Volume XIX. No. 37. June 1869. New York: Edward J. Sears.

In addition to the able manner in which all the papers in this review are written, the impartiality and honesty displayed in all the criticisms are features which make the publication especially valuable. The present number opens with an article on the "Vindication of Euripides" in which the Greek poet is ably defended. "Rousseau and His Influences," "The Parsees," "The Philosophy of Population," are all interesting papers (the last named particularly, being a very thoughtful and instructive contribution. Entertaining enough, though containing nothing new, is "The Man with the Iron Mask," the mysterious and unhappy (we presume he was unhappy) prisoner of Louis XIV., who, it is now said, was an Italian named Mattioli. "Vassar College and its Degrees" is a scathing review, in which the college is spoken of as "but a third rate boarding school, or rather boarding house, in which some lessons are thrown in with the board as an inducement to customers." The editor gives a curious conversation which he held with the chairman of the executive committee, from which we learn that breakfast, dinner and supper are held in higher estimation by the managers of the college than grammars and spelling books. The editor also refers to an attempt which was made to bribe him into praising the institution. Altogether this paper is decidedly spicy and entertaining. The remaining articles are good.

A "HELLISH PLOT" IN GEORGIA EXPOSED

Letter from a Colored Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

[From the Atlanta New Era, June 25.]

Below we publish an extract from a letter, received yesterday, from a colored minister in Harris county. We give the extract in his own crude language, which is sufficiently plain to convey the writer's whole meaning, and it bears the impress of truth upon every line of it. This letter exposes a scheme—of which we have several times before had an inkling—which is almost too wicked and abhorrent to obtain credence. Yet we are forced to believe that there are men who are bad enough to desire even this method of stirring up strife and insurrection, for the purpose of producing a state of affairs in Georgia which will precipitate the enactment of some extreme and stringent measures, in regard to Georgia, by the next session of Congress. The plot has been conducted with a greater degree of secrecy than ever beclouded the purposes of the infamous Ku Klux organization.

The following is the letter referred to.—

WHITESVILLE, Harris county, Ga., June 23, 1869.

Dr. BARD—I am a Methodist preacher. I belong to the mother church. I occasionally travel over the four adjoining counties. The colored people are doing better than they have done since freedom. We live in peace with the white folks. But I heard of a darky the other day who was travelling through the country telling the colored people that a white man in Atlanta told him to go through the country and tell all the darkies that if they could get up a fight with the white folks they could get the State out of the Union, and Bullock would give us all forty acres of land and a mule. They say this fellow told them not to hit first. If they did it would ruin everything. But he said we had lived with white folks long enough to know how to make them mad, and when they hit for us to pitch in.

I want you to warn all such folks to stay out of Harris county if they know what is good for them. We are in the Union and want to stay there. I want my race to hold office, if the people give it to them, if they are qualified for it. I want to see them sit on the jury. And I want peace, too. We have got that in our section, and I believe General Grant will see to it that we get our rights. I believe more than that. I believe that in less than two years the whites here will be as willing for us to have it as the President is himself. Why, sir, they are helping us now, with our churches and with our schools. I don't know how the white folks do in other places, but I know there has been a mighty change through here. FRANK JOSEPH.

HAVE YOUR VACATION.—You need it as much as ever you did. School terms the year round would wear out scholar and teacher, and yet men stick closer over their ledgers than they did once over their slates, and in Chicago business almost literally knows no hours. A week or two in the country fishing about, a run up to Lake Superior or out to Promontory Point some gap of idleness in the treadmill round of the counting room or the profession, will give a new lease of life to many who are growing prematurely old among us through excess of care.—*Chicago Republican June 27.*

AMUSEMENTS

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The sudden advent of the heated term proved insufficient to deter the assembling of a full and enthusiastic audience on Monday evening at this favorite uptown resort. The special attraction was the presentation of an adaptation from Eugene Sue's own dramatization of the "Wandering Jew," in which drama the favorite tragedian, Mr. E. Eddy, made his first appearance. The piece, which is divided into a prologue and five acts, proved an absorbing one, the several incidents being admirably rendered by the company. Mr. Eddy was warmly welcomed, and appeared in the character of Dagobert, a soldier of the First Empire, engaged in the task of foiling the machinations of the Jesuit enemies of his dead general. The plot of the drama brings in the assembling of the heirs to an estate left in guardianship of the Wandering Jew (Mr. J. W. Carroll), and the endeavors of a certain renegade Frenchman, Colonel d'Agruey (F. W. Keene), to deprive the heirs from receiving the same by a series of bold plots to prevent their attendance at the rendezvous. Through the intervention of the Wandering Jew and the courage of Dagobert these endeavors are foiled. Mr. Eddy was highly successful in his portrayal of the heroic old soldier, and the drama was well received by the audience. Messrs. W. H. Wilder, S. E. Ryan and Miss Fanny Simmons also achieved success in their several *roles*. The "Wandering Jew" is announced for every evening until further notice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The pantomime of "Mother Hubbard," now running at this establishment, was prefaced on Monday evening for the first time with the new burlesque opening entitled "Sir Rupert the Fearless." The burlesque is the work of that clever English burlesque writer, Byron, and like the majority of his works of this class, it abounds in puns and a rhyming play upon words, which latter are often so supremely ridiculous as to cause even the gravest to smile, but it must be admitted that the jokes are of a nature better calculated to please a Cockney audience than an American one. "Sir Rupert the Fearless" is naught but another version of the "Naiad Queen," but as it is only brought out at this theatre for the purpose of enlivening the pantomime for a week or two it will probably fulfil the objects of its mission. Miss Effie Germon assumes the *role* of Coraline, the Naiad Queen, and Miss Rose Massey sustains the character of Sir Rupert. Messrs. G. Beckett, G. Elliott and Mr. E. Milton Holland also appear in the piece, and each separately does much towards making it enjoyable. The new burlesque is set to well known *opera bouffe* music, and is costumed and mounted in a very gorgeous, not to say lavish, manner. It contains a good amount of fun, and will doubtless create a new interest in the pantomime, which was beginning to flag considerably. The pantomime too has undergone extensive alterations and improvements, and now contains a number of new and enjoyable tricks. The ballet likewise has been strengthened with several new features, not the least interesting of which is the drum corps march by the corps de ballet and the Pierrot dance by the young ladies of the ballet, dressed in jackets and trousers—one side red and the other side white. This is really one of the most amusing things of the kind ever before introduced upon the stage in this city. Upon the whole it is more than probable that the new burlesque will give the pantomime a new lease of life—at least for the present week—after which time it is to be withdrawn to make way for the company now performing at the Fifth Avenue theatre.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the extreme sultriness of the weather this house was handsomely filled last night with the admirers of that ever popular melodramatic actor, Mr. W. H. Whalley, who has been engaged for a brief season of six nights. In this the management acted judiciously, for there are at this season very few impersonators who, with any degree of assurance, could hope, with the thermometer in the nineties, to attract paying houses. This Mr. Whalley has and will again do, else the large audience of last night and the night previous cannot be accepted as indicative of even ordinary success. The opening pieces selected by Mr. Whalley were those old favorites of the Bowery, "Nick of the Woods" and the "Carpenter of Rouen," he assuming in the first the character of the Jibbenainosay, and in the last Marteau the Carpenter. It is hardly necessary to add that these *roles* were sustained with unusual vigor and smoothness. Mr. Whalley is an admirable reader, and his voice, deep and mellow, fills the house without an effort. It is but justice to the company at the "Old Bowery" to say that they sustained the "star of the night" handsomely and cordially. There was little adversely to criticise. The leading gentlemen and ladies are excellent performers, and deserve well at the hands of a discriminating public.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The management at this comfortable place of amusement last night offered an entirely new bill to their numerous patrons, one, too, which, both for quantity and quality, was fully up to the high standard of this house. Burlesque has been taken from the boards, and in its place has been substituted a very pleasing combination of comedy farce and other light performances. The change is a good one, and was endorsed last night by a crowded house, the applause of the audience proving genuine appreciation of the alteration in the style of performance. The programme opened with the comedy of "Meg's Diversion," which was very well given. Mr. Irving was highly amusing [illegible] Mr. Hamilton was excellent in the *role* of Squire Moreton, and the other characters were well filled, in fact, the whole performance was crisp and the piece ran with ease and correctness unusual for an opening night. The bill concluded with "The Area Bell," in which Miss Mattie Longmore had an opportunity of doing some very good acting ably supported by Messrs. Irving, Pateman and Chapman. Between the pieces Mr. Joseph Emmett introduced an original sketch, in the course of which he performed on twelve different instruments. Emmett has established himself as a great favorite at this house, and his performances on the various musical instruments prove him a musician of no mean ability, and are scarcely less wonderful than his Dutch personations. This change of performance inaugurated at the Comique is intended to be permanent and to pave the way for the appearance of a regular dramatic company.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.—Another short summer season was inaugurated at this house last night, with a good variety entertainment. This class of performance is just suitable for the hot term, as it does not entail sitting through a long piece. The performance commenced with a lively sketch by Mr. Asa Cushman and Miss Minnie Jackson, which was short, amusing and gave full scope to the versatile talents of these artists. After a series of varieties the performance concluded with the daring trapeze feat of La Petite Zoe. The wonderful somersaults to the hands to the bar and to the rope as performed by this marvellous child, perfectly electrified the spectators and Zoe received quite an ovation. We are glad to see that this management use a net in all her acts, so as to prevent any risk of accident. The chandelier in the theatre has been raised, which assists greatly in the ventilation and allowed a pleasant current of air to pass through the auditorium. The present bill will remain unchanged during the week.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Fanny Janauschek, the great German tragedienne, is expected to arrive in this country from Europe about the middle of July. It is rumored that this distinguished actress, some time during the coming fall, will appear in this city in a series of English representations of her famous German impersonations.

"Arrah na Pogue," the celebrated Irish drama by Boucicault, will be again revived at Niblo's on or about the 2d of August, and probably somewhat sooner. The piece will be brought out with new scenery new costumes and a selected cast that is regarded by the management as "powerful." Mr. Dominick Murray and Mrs. Josephine Fiddes Murray, it is rumored, are to sustain the leading roles in the piece.

To day a matinée performance will be given at the Bowery theatre for the benefit of the widow of Alexander Young, formerly a popular attaché of this establishment. In addition to the regular company a number of volunteers have offered their services, and a light, merry and interesting performance will be given—a regular medley of drama, farce, acrobatic feats and dancing.

The jovial, jocular Harry D. Palmer, of Niblo's, the very pink of fashion, and likewise the most successful conjuror of the short skirted ballet in this city, despite the sultry weather, still maintains his good nature, his nonchalance and his avoirdupois all undiminished, and even finds time, during his alternate trips between the seashore and the city, to add considerably to his business. Everything that the natty Harry takes in hand invariably succeeds, as witness, for instance, the prosperity of Niblo's, of Tammany and the Westminster Hotel. All three are good in their way, and as a general thing the "bill of fare" at each is admirable. Yet there is just one thing, however, that the smiling Harry don't like, and that is to be told by some poor devil of a critic that some of the plays produced under his management might have been much better without seriously hurting them. "The Bismarck of the ballet" should not permit such trifles to ruffle his serene temperament, especially during the summer solstice.

"Mother Widdle Waddle," by the Maffit Bartholomew pantomime troupe, is the sensation at McVicker's, Chicago. "Camilla's Husband" was introduced to the matrimonial Chicagoans last night at the Dearborn theatre. Any piece with such a local nondescript as a husband in it, we should say, would be an immense attraction in that moral city, where husbands are husbands only for an hour.

Miss Kate Reignolds last night personated the "Angel of Midnight" for the Hubites.

The comedy company from Wallack's theatre, including Miss Rose Eytinge are off on their summer rambles, delighting our country cousins with standard drama and comedy. On Monday evening they favored the Jersey Jakes and Jemimas of Newark with "Caste."

Tony Pastor, with his New York company, reinforced by Iaur the Russian trapezist, appeared last night for a short season at the Theatre Comique, Boston. J. J. Poole, the versatile dramatist, who writes a new drama every week for the great Pastor, is in the Hub with the company, and is busily engaged in writing a new pantomime founded upon the great "Peace Jubilee." A pantomime upon such a noisy affair as that was will be well worth seeing, especially when it is done by Poole, who is said to be "brim full" of wit and satire. Won't our Yankee cousins catch it?

"Sinbad the Sailor" will undergo an entire reconstruction on Monday evening next, when a number of new songs, new dances, &c., will be offered to the public. The Clodoche troupe of grotesque dancers, who are now nightly most vociferously encored will indulge in a new quadrille, during the execution of which they will introduce a number of unique and laughable "light fantastic" flourishes never before witnessed upon the boards in this country.

GERMANY.

King William's Tour—His Visit to Hanover—How He was Received—Loyalty of the Citizens.

HANOVER, June 15, 1869.

Sunday evening at eight o'clock precisely the royal train, containing his Majesty King William and suite, among whom were Count Bismarck, Generals Von Roon, Moltke, Podbielsky, Preskow and others, reached the beautifully decorated depot, where he was greeted by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, his son, Prince Paul, Governor Count Stolberg and the military and civil authorities. In reply to the burgomaster's welcome the King expressed satisfaction at having been at last enabled to visit the province. The first postponement of his journey was caused by indisposition, and another become necessary from slow reconvalescence, naturally with a man of his age. He expected to see them soon again, and wished them to dispense with elaborate arrangements of reception. Amid the shouting of the assembled citizens he drove to the George Palace, where he alighted, and after having received numerous ovations and listened to a serenade by the military orchestra and the Gesang Verein retired for the night. Monday forenoon was occupied by reviews of the troops, visits to the military academy, polytechnical school, museum, and atelier of the sculptor Herr Bandel, who is engaged on a colossal statue of Herman as a national monument, which elicited encouraging words from his Majesty to the artist.

In the evening King William and cortége appeared at the gala performance in the theatre, at the close of which he drove to Tivoli, a vast garden and concert establishment, capable of accommodating 20,000 and more persons. At the entrance he was welcomed by a committee of citizens, who conducted him through the dense multitude swaying to and fro, in their eagerness to obtain a glance at the distinguished guests. Endless cheers and hurrahs greeted their every step, and the good humor and flow of spirits were such as to impress the beholder with the conviction that the majority of the inhabitants of the city have become fully reconciled with the new *regime*. This conversion of public sentiment in the capital will surely produce a similar result throughout the province, and though some may not yet have discarded their antipathy, we would venture to predict that ere long Hanover will be as loyal as any of the old provinces of Prussia.

King William's departure being fixed for yesterday morning, a great many of the Tivoli assembly disdained altogether the embrace of Morpheus, continuing their conviviality during the fine summer night and adjourning at seven A. M. to the railway station, where the royal train, locomotive and carriages finely adorned with flower garlands, left amid deafening cheers in the direction of Bremen, stopping on its way at Wunstorf and Verden, where the King reviewed the troops stationed in those districts.

The Reception at Bremen—Splendid Efforts of the Hanse City—Liberal Arrangements—Patriotic Welcome—Geestemunde and Bremerhaven—The United States Consul at Bremen and the New York Herald—Departure of the North Pole Expedition—A Salute to the Stars and Stripes.

BREMEN, June 16, 1869.

This ancient and wealthy commercial town has put on its best looks to welcome the victorious chief of the North German Confederation. It has done so regardless of expense and less from feelings of loyalty or devotion than to celebrate a historical event which, though three years have passed since its consummation has shown its influence and power toward the final re establishment of the longed for Fatherland. In view of this the economical aldermen of Bremen have liberally drawn on the city's exchequer, and so great has been their success in embellishing the town and streets for a dignified reception of the monarch that the latter repeatedly expressed his unmixed astonishment and gratitude while enjoying the old Hanse Town's hospitality. We may be excused for not giving a detailed description of the splendor at the railroad depot, and of the colossal pavilion purposely erected for the first welcome on the ground of the republican city, which indulgently had allowed this pavilion, or reception hall, to be surmounted by a colossal crown, while in the inside—roomy enough to accommodate the whole royal and civil company—the floor was laid with Smyrna carpets and groups of exotic plants ranged around the dais. The appearance of the clean and tidy looking streets was extraordinarily handsome, such a profusion of banners and flags will be seen but seldom in a city of Bremen's size. We noticed also a large number of the Stars and Stripes, which, if it were not for the former—meaning the stars—look much like the Bremen flag. All the mansions of Bremen's merchant princes were richly ornamented with festoons, often reaching across the streets and forming bowers. The principal arch of triumph, standing opposite Hillmann's Hotel—the A No. 1 hotel of the city—represents the Brandenburg gate in Berlin. It is an imposing structure, which has cost over $10,000, though it is to serve only for the short time of a few minutes. On the frontispiece we noticed the inscription—"Q. B. F. F. Q. S." (*quod bonum felix faustumque sit*) "Wilhelmo primo, borussorum regi, protectori praesidi, foederationis Germaniae," and "S. P. Q. B." (*senatus, populusque bremensis*). Punctually at eleven o'clock A. M. the royal train drew up at the reception hall, where the city authorities had assembled, and a guard of honor, regimental bands, &c., stood in attendance.

After an address delivered by the Burgomaster and a welcome speech by the Consul, Herr H. H. Meyer, the distinguished visitors proceeded in a number of handsome carriages to their quarters, his Majesty to the house of the chief burgomaster (Meier), where he was received on the steps by the lady of the house. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg had accepted the invitation of Consul Iewes, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Rear Admiral, and Count Bismarck went to Consul Meyer's mansion, and others of the suite took up their lodgings in the principal hotels. The streets passed by the cortége were lined with dense crowds, and windows and balconies teemed with the beauties of the Bremen aristocracy, who threw flowers at the royal and Count Bismarck's carriage and saluted him by waving their handkerchiefs, while the masses below roared enthusiastic hurrahs. The members of the Senate were then presented to the King, who thanked them cordially for the hearty welcome extended to him. To the Burgomaster's assurances of the loyalty and gratitude of Bremen to him, who had done so much for Germany, the King replied that fortune and pointing to Count Bismarck, the most excellent servants had been on his side.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce then tendered an invitation to the King and suite for a soirée at the Exchange, which he accepted. He was agreeably surprised by a number of decorated soldiers of the wars of 1864 and 1866, who had assembled before the Burgomaster's house in order to greet their Commander in Chief. According to the programme, which allowed but one hour's stay, his Majesty and suite drove now again to the depot, sitting, as before, in open carriages and vehemently cheered by the multitude, which still thronged the entire length of road to the rail way. An express train conveyed the whole party to the harbors on the lower Weser, stopping once only at a station where King William received an address from a volunteer rifle corps. A number of gentlemen—namely, the Hanseatic Minister Resident at Berlin, Dr. Kruger; the directors of the North German Lloyd, the trustees of the North Pole expedition and various military officers of the Hanse regiments—had been invited to join this train, while the King requested both Bremen Burgomasters to seat themselves in his saloon carriage.

Your correspondent, in duty bound to see all the sights, but rather at a loss how to keep up with the rapid movements of the royal cortége, hurried to the United States Consul, General George S. Dodge, who, having listened to what was desired of him, instantly exclaimed that "For a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD he would do everything in his power." Pointing to copies of your daily edition lying before him he said, "This is the paper which gives the most complete information on every matter of interest. I love it, and would rather do without my meals than without the HERALD." He promptly gave us the necessary directions and recommendations, promising us further assistance in our purpose, and shortly afterwards we were seated in a train which was but half an hour behind the royal express.

At Geestemunde and Bremerhaven, both ports near the mouth of the Weser, where respectable little towns have sprung up, the reception was no less fervent and enthusiastic than at Bremen. The distance by rail is about forty miles run by the royal express train in one hour. At Geestemunde carriages were in waiting to take the parties to Bremerhaven, only one and a half miles distant. It may be mentioned that the latter place contains about 9,000 inhabitants, Geestendorf 6,000, Geestemunde 4,000 and Lehe and vicinity 6,000, making in all a population of 25,000, principally engaged in sea, coast and river trade. The houses and hotels of these little towns but especially the shipping on the Geeste and Weser, were profusely decked out with the flags of all nations at the entrance of each borough stood a handsome *arc de triomphe*, and the honest square-faced inhabitants shouted and smiled a cordial welcome. At a luncheon served on board of the splendid Lloyd steamer Germany the first toast was given by Consul Meier to "Deutschland," and the King here permitted his royal standard to be hoisted to the main; it was saluted by thirty-three guns.

A visit was then paid to the vessels of the Polar expedition, the Germania and Hansa, both having steamtugs alongside and being ready for departure. The King shook hands with the commanding and scientific members of the expedition, and having stepped on board the Germania, took a look at all her arrangements. Herr Mosle, the president of the Polar Expedition Committee, addressed some warm words to the officers and crew, calling upon them to do their full duty in honor of the German flag and of science, and looking upon their departure under the very eyes of the monarch as a propitious omen. King William then again wished them Godspeed in the enterprise. Count Bismarck, looking at some of the men who had donned their Arctic wardrobe, related some jokes to them of his experience in the icy clime of St. Petersburg. Finally the signal for starting was given, and both vessels left amid the cheers of those aboard and on shore. It was now past three o'clock P. M., and nearly time to return to Bremen. King William, "not looking" the least fatigued, in spite of his early start in the morning from Hanover, expressed his sincere satisfaction with all the arrangements of the committee.

This reminds us of what we heard at Bremerhaven, with regard to the same committee, viz., its intentional neglect of inviting the consular agents at that place to take part in the arrangements. Every one of them, as well as the United States Consular Agent, would have willingly aided in making the reception as splendid as possible, but they were completely ignored by the said committee, consisting mainly of the owners and shareholders of the North German Lloyd, which derives its principal business profits from the United States. Undaunted, however, by this invidious distinction, and with true republican independence, a celebration of his own was managed by the United States Consular Agent, Mr. Specht, who, with the assistance of a noble minded English captain, Mr. Henderson, commander of the English ship Borealis, proceeded to Geestemunde in advance of the royal cortege, and as the King was repassing through that place, had the Stars and Stripes run up to the foretop of the Borealis and saluted with twenty-one guns, in honor both of the monarch and the flag of the Union. As this performance was not down on the committee's programme, it may have somewhat astonished them; at all events it was a fine demonstration of Uncle Sam and John Bull's independence. It may be that the rigging and crew of the Borealis had not as showy an appearance as the Lloyd steamers, though she looked quite neat and tidy, and we can vouch for having seen none but real sailors on board of her, while it was openly whispered that many of the men who, in frigate style, manned the yards of the Lloyd steamer Deutschland were regular land lubbers dressed in man-of-war jackets, and paid for their trouble of shouting. Having returned to Bremen, dinner was served to the royal company on the part of the city at the town hall or Rathhaus, followed by the afore mentioned grand soirée at the Commercial Exchange. Of these more in my next.

NASSAU.

The Case of the Salvador—Religious Excitement in Parties—Will the Bahamas Become a Crown Colony?

NASSAU, N. P., June 15, 1869.

The seizure of the steamer Salvador by the authorities here for a supposed infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act has considerably dampened the enthusiasm of the Cubans residing in this city. But their spirits have again revived within the last few days in consequence of the fact that after the case had been duly brought before the Vice Admiralty the decision of the Judge was that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. His Honor said:—"After recapitulating the pleadings the main question which I have to decide at present in this case is, whether the court has jurisdiction over offences embraced in the fifth and sixth sections; and I am clearly of opinion that it has not, and that the proper mode of taking the objection is by protest, as has been done in this case. The affidavit of seizure points to acts done in contravention of those sections, and my opinion being that this court has no jurisdiction over them I pronounce for the protest as far as relates to those acts, and that the cause proceed further only so far as relates to acts in contravention of the seventh section, and that the parties appear thereto absolutely." You will see from the above that there is every probability of the steamer Salvador being released from her present difficulties, which were brought on her in the first case by the injudicious conduct of those who had the management of her.

The House of Assembly is still in session, but has as yet done nothing to relieve the colony from its embarrassment, in fact there is no money in the treasury, and the Atlantic mail steamers plying between here and New York will act wisely if they keep a sharp lookout for their money. The real truth of the matter is that the whole of this community, including the leading men—that is, small shopkeepers—have run mad on the subject of religion, and are doing their best to cut each other's throats to [illegible]. This, you [illegible] ignorance and fanaticism are combined, is but a natural result, and will not in the least degree astonish you, although it amuses the profoundly ignorant inhabitants of Nassau to an immense extent. Sir James Walker, C. B., is doing his best to extricate the colony from its difficulties, but from what I have very hastily said your readers will perceive that he has to contend single-handed against a mass of ignorance and fanaticism that would altogether overwhelm an ordinary man. But Sir James Walker is equal to the emergency, and I should not be surprised if we woke up some morning and found ourselves a "Crown colony."

The really leading men of the colony are desirous of this consummation. They are both wearied and disgusted with the acts of a few Methodist parsons who, quasi educated men themselves, are endeavoring to re-enact in the Bahamas the lamentable scenes which transpired some time ago in Jamaica. These men are actuated purely by the most grossly selfish motives and would, without the least hesitation, sacrifice the most sacred interests, even the very existence of the empire—if such were in their control—to accomplish their ends.

From the above you will perceive that your correspondent's lines have fallen in anything but pleasant places, and that he must curb his temper and be thankful for small mercies.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Base Ball Notes.

The grand contest for the championship of New England, between the University nines of Yale and Harvard, will take place on Monday next at the Union grounds. On the same day the Atlantics and Athletics play at the Capitoline grounds. There will no doubt be a large crowd at both grounds, although it is to be regretted that two such games should occur on the same day. It appears, however, that the university men cannot play on any other day, and they come to this vicinity for the purpose of obtaining a good ground and a fair field.

To day the Eagle and Social second nines will play at the Elysian Fields Hoboken.

To morrow the Empires and Gothams will play their first game at the Elysian Fields. As this will be the first game between the veteran associations of the fields, a good old fashioned meeting may be expected.

The Eckfords will play the Rose Hill nine to-morrow at the Union grounds.

On Thursday the Union and Excelsior "muffs" will have a merry making on the old Union ground at Morrisania.

A committee of the Empire Club was appointed at the special meeting held a few nights since to prepare specimens for a new uniform. The committee was ordered to report at the conclusion of the game to morrow.

Brossey of the Atlantic of Pittsburg, has joined the Athletic of Philadelphia.

The Excelsiors of Rochester, have not become disorganized as was reported. They have elected new officers and are in a flourishing condition.

On Friday the Eckfords will play the Jaspers of Manhattan College at the Union grounds, the Olympics will play the Ross Club of Harlem, on the Jersey City grounds, the Alphas will play the Rivals, of Manhattan College, on the Capitoline grounds, and the veteran Knickerbockers will go up to Peekskill to play the Nameless Club of that place.

On Saturday the Mutuals and Eckfords will play their home and home game on the Union grounds. As the question of the championship may possibly hinge on this game there will, no doubt, be a large crowd present to witness it. It will remain to be seen whether the Mutuals will make a "hocus pocus transfer of the championship to their chums and roommates"—as a Porkopolitan wiseacre styles the Eckfords.

It may readily be judged that the amateur clubs are looking up. Their nines have now some incentive to play, and they are making good records for themselves. The Empire nine is not to be "sneezed at," nor are the nines of the Eagle, Star, Gotham, and many others hereabouts.

The Eurekas, of Newark, have had rather hard luck in regard to obtaining suitable grounds. They will soon be settled, however, and then some of the ambitious amateurs will hear from them.

The Empires anticipate having a grand gala day with their old friends the Eurekas, a first nine match, a social and substantial match indoors, and a muffin match. Several of the heavy weights of both clubs intend to retire from membership this season, and as the meetings between these clubs have ever been such genuine, whole souled affairs it is thought best that they should make a day of it together and wind up with all possible *éclat*.

On Saturday last the Employés of Sprague, Colburn & Co. played a game against the employés of J. J. Hinchman & Co., at Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue, and defeated them with a score of 19 to 15.

Mort Rogers' *National Chronicle* take well among ball players. Mort. is an enthusiast in regard to the game and therefore makes his work to a certain extent a labor of love.

CINCINNATI AND CHATTANOOGA.—The vote in Cincinnati on the 26th June on the question of issuing the city's bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a railroad between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, resulted: 15,433 for the project and 1,500 against it.

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NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The War on the Cubans—Arrest and Commitment of General Golcouria.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. General Golcouria.—The defendant is charged with being the principal in getting up the expedition which sailed from here on Saturday night last. He was arrested Monday evening and was yesterday brought up for examination. There was a large number of Cubans and others interested in the Cuban movement in court.

The case being called on Mr. Bell said the General was arrested on a charge of fitting out an expedition for Cuba, and he was ready to have him admitted to bail.

Mr. Blankman said that the prisoner could not be held to bail on suspicion of attempting to commit an offence or of violating the neutrality laws.

The Commissioner, however, held otherwise and ordered that the General give $5,000 bail to answer the charge, and $3,000 to keep the peace. Bail was subsequently given and the defendant discharged.

Alleged Embezzlement of a Letter.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. William Higgins.—The defendant is charged with embezzling and opening letters. He was admitted to bail to await examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Harlem Railroad Company's Application for the Appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the petition of the Harlem Railroad Company for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal of the parts of streets to be occupied by their new passenger depot, C. A. Rapallo and Elliott F. Sheppard appeared for the Railroad Company, and Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation, for the city. William H. Leonard, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., and George H. Purser were appointed Commissioners; and it was decided that no party but the city was interested in the parts of streets to be taken. The depot is to extend from Forty-second to Forty-fifth street, and cover that part of Fourth avenue, between those streets, which is now occupied by the tracks.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Novel Suit of a Conductor Against a City Railroad Company.

Before Judge McCunn.

George S. Chapman vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.—The plaintiff was a conductor on the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company's cars for three months, but before he was employed he was required to deposit $100 and sign an agreement that any loss occurring through his fault or through his failure to return full fares should be deducted from this $100. The officers of the company were to adjust such losses, and their decisions were to be final, and they were not to reveal their source of information if one of their detectives gave them information leading to a discharge and deduction.

When the plaintiff was discharged, after three months' service, the president of the company offered him fifty-two dollars, which the plaintiff refused to accept. Subsequently he offered seventy dollars, and subsequently ninety dollars.

The plaintiff insisted that he had neither stolen nor lost any of the defendants' money, and demanded his full $100, and failing to get it brought suit for the money. The defendants set up the agreement, and averred that under it they were entitled to the whole $100. After some delay a stipulation was entered into by the attorney that the case be set down for trial on the fourth Friday of June, and on that day plaintiff took the defendants' default.

The latter now move to open the default, on the ground that they supposed the stipulation to be for the fourth Friday of the term. The plaintiff opposed, on the ground that the defence was invalid and a mean and inequitable one; that the agreement was utterly void, as is plainly contemplated the compounding of felony; that it was inequitable, as it made the defendants judges in their own case, and that the averments of the answer were so vague as to be no defence at all.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court yesterday the Recorder sentenced George H. Pease, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny on the 17th inst. He stole two watches and a chain from his mother, who stated at the time he pleaded guilty that he was a bad boy and could not be reformed.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Charles Poll was placed on trial charged with forgery in the third degree, having, as was alleged, given a forged check on the Bull's Head National Bank for $275 to Edward Manoux, purporting to be signed by Alexander Hornby. Manoux was tried and convicted in April and sent to the State Prison for five years. The brother of Manoux was the principal witness for the prosecution, who swore that Poll gave the check to his brother in a drinking saloon. Judge Stuart subjected the witness to a lengthy and searching cross-examination, in which he contradicted the testimony given on the former trial. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

ALLEGED RAPE.

James Brooks, who was jointly indicted with Joseph Hayes, charged with perpetrating a rape upon Mrs. Ann McMulligan, on the night of the 24th of May, was tried and convicted of the offence. The complaining witness, who lived at 36 Cherry street, testified that the prisoners seized her and carried her into a cellar at eleven o'clock at night and outraged her person. The defence set up an alibi, the mother of the accused swearing that he was in South Brooklyn on the night of the alleged occurrence at the hour sworn to by the complainant.

The jury, after a few moments' deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

August Supple was tried upon an indictment charging him with obtaining $130 from Wilhelm Schureman by false pretences. It appeared that a day or two after he received the money he gave the complainant a note for the amount, signed by C. Muller. The prisoner was acquitted upon a legal technicality. Mr. Hutchings stated that the accused was before the Court on other occasions for similar offences, and he always managed to escape.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

A Newspaper Man Abandons the Pen for a Less Mighty Instrument and Finds it Expensive—Brotherly Love Exercising Itself Through the Medium of a Negro Bible Class Leader—The Nephew of His Uncle a Sorry Youth—How Much it Advantageth to Know Judge Dowling—Dangers of Winking—Mother and Daughter.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly.

There was nothing of very special interest in the proceedings yesterday before this court. On the calendar there were thirty six cases, comprising eighteen charges of assault and battery, sixteen of petty larceny, one of assault as a pickpocket and one of keeping a disorderly house. Besides these there were six adjourned cases—four of petty larceny and two of assault and battery. As usual the bar was crowded with lawyers, and the seats and aisles allowed to outside lookers on thronged with spectators.

A NEWSPAPER MAN GOES INTO BUSINESS.

It was evidently an untoward star that induced Mr. Alfred Hines, a young man of fine intellectual presence, and formerly having the editorial conduct of a journal at Evansville, this State, to throw down the pen, and, abandoning the rustic stiles and his rustic associations and business, come to New York, and here plunge into the whirling maelstrom of trade. He had $2,000, the net savings of his literary labors, when he came to the city. This amount he invested in a partnership with one David Pullman and others, in the sale of musical instruments, at No. 6.6 Broadway. Despite the nature of the business matters did not go on harmoniously. There were discord, jarring, wrangling, and finally a dissolution of partnership. Mr. Hines got it into his head that he had been cheated. Not long since he saw Mr. Pullman. They had a few angry words, when Mr. Hines, as alleged, assaulted Mr. Pullman first with his rude fist, and then with a sharp-edged and dangerous instrument, known as a penknife. A young lawyer made the case the subject of an elaborate forensic argument for the accused. He gave a vividly dramatic coloring to the incidents, and in his peroration graphically portrayed the provocation for the assault. He sat down. There was silence in the court room. The Judges had evidently been deeply stirred by his eloquence.

"I wish, your Honor, to say a word," said a second young legal luminary.

"I object to anything more being said," interposed the first lawyer.

"You have had your say, let him have his," spoke up Judge Dowling, in a tone between that of the violated law when it speaks out its thunders and the mild sweetness of an angel voice.

The wished for word this second lawyer wished to say elaborated itself into an extended speech.

"The Court is now ready to pronounce its verdict," said Judge Dowling, at the close of the second harangue.

"I suggest that the verdict"—began the second lawyer.

"If you are going to give the verdict of the Court," interrupted the Judge, "just you come up here and I'll come down there."

"Oh, not that, but"—

"Then please keep still," said the Judge. "The Court finds the prisoner guilty, but suspends sentence. He can go."

Mr. Hines left the place at the prisoner's bar, where he had been standing with arms calmly folded during the proceedings, with an indefinable look upon his face. It was not a look of joy, or exultation, or anger or grief. It was simply an indefinable look.

ALL FOR BROTHERLY LOVE.

Jacob Dean took his place at the witness stand to reveal, in the character of complainant, the barbarous treatment he had received at the hands of James McNeil and Samuel Williams. Dean is a lately franchised American citizen, with Ethiopian blood in his veins. McNeil and Williams are of Anglo-Saxon race. They were charged with beating him.

"I don't wish them punished," he said, at the conclusion of his narrative.

"Why not?" asked the Judge.

"All for brotherly love," he answered. "They have already been punished by having been locked up, and I think they will see the error of their ways and repent."

"How happens it you have so much brotherly love?" pursued the Judge.

"I am head of a Bible class in a colored church," he explained, "and I feel for sinners, white ones as well as black ones."

"The prisoners are discharged," said the Judge, "and let them be thankful for the brotherly love that came to their rescue."

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

John H. Mills, a young man about twenty, was arraigned on a charge of beating John H. Jack, his uncle.

"Why did he beat you?" the Judge asked the uncle.

"I remonstrated with him for his bad habits."

"He vilely maligned me," interrupted the accused.

"How?" asked the Judge.

"He said I got drunk."

"Don't you get drunk?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, but not as often as he says," answered the youth, "and it is none of his business if I do get drunk."

"His grandfather will tell about him," said the complainant. The grandfather was called as a witness.

"This boy's parents died when he was a mere child," said the old man, in feeble accents, "and I brought him up; he has given me more trouble than all my family."

"What would you like done with him?" asked the Judge.

"Send him to the Workhouse," replied the old man, "where he can't get drunk and into evil practices, and will be obliged to work a while."

"And to the Workhouse he shall go," said the Judge, and he sentenced him three weeks.

ADVANTAGE OF KNOWING A JUDGE.

Elizabeth Newport was arraigned on a charge of beating Mary Allen. This Elizabeth was not as good looking as the whilom Virgin Queen of England.

"I would like to see Judge Dowling," spoke up the accused, the judge named being temporarily off the magisterial bench.

"How long have you known Judge Dowling?" asked Judge Kelly.

"Over thirteen years."

"Well acquainted with him?"

"Yes."

"You are discharged, then."

INHIBITION OF WINKING

Jeremiah Donohue charged Mary Scannell with beating him.

"In what way did she beat you?" asked the Judge.

"I was coming through Sullivan street," he proceeded to unfold the particulars, "when I met this woman. She began making faces at me."

"Wink at you," interrupted the Judge.

"The worst kind of winks. Then she threw mud at me."

"Sure it was not dust she was trying to throw in your eyes?" again interrupted the Judge.

"It was mud, sure, and the worst kind of mud. It hit me in the face, and then she threw a bit of paving stone at me, and I am so lame from the effects I can hardly see."

Mrs. Scannell put a slightly different complexion on the affair when she came to tell her side of the story.

"The Court will let you go this time," said the Judge, "but it strictly inhibits your winking at men in future in the public streets, and particularly at Mr. Donohue, in Sullivan street."

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The closing scene of the court was deeply touching. Margaret Flynn, a woman about forty and dressed in mourning, and Bridget Cahill, a young girl about sixteen, with a sweet and innocent face, and also wearing mourning, were brought up for sentence on a charge of shoplifting. The charge, as will be remembered, was clearly proven.

"The Court finds you both guilty," said the Judge.

"Not her, too," pleadingly urged the woman, "she is innocent; do let her go."

"Why do you take such an interest in the young girl?" asked the Judge. "You said at the trial that she was a stranger to you."

"I must tell you the truth, now, Judge," and the tears streamed from her eyes as she said it, "she is my daughter. She is innocent; do let her go."

"Go where?"

"Go home."

"Where is your home?"

"Hunter's Point."

"You said you were a widow, and that your husband was killed in the war?"

"And it is so, but I have two small children at home, and there is no one but this one to take care of them."

"It is a sad case, and the saddest of all is your bringing up your daughter in crime."

"But we were nearly starving."

The daughter was let go and the mother was sent one month to the Penitentiary. The parting between the two was sad to witness. Both wept and embraced and kissed as though their hearts would break. It was a scene full of tender [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Mary Kiernan, being employed as a domestic by Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport, No. 338 Greenwich street, having some idea of getting married, or some other idea, stole a quantity of sheets. She was given one month for repentance in the Penitentiary. Thomas Crogan made affectionate advances to a black and tan dog of the value of ten dollars, and through his blandishments induced the unsuspecting canine to follow him. Besides having to restore the dog, he was fined thirty dollars, making it a rather unprofitable as well as expensive affair for him. Patrick Donovan, who drives a truck, and William Williams, a car driver, got into a professional altercation, which the former jerked off his coat and beat Williams. This *argumentum ad hominem* cost Donovan twenty dollars. Mary Donnelly went to picking the pockets of other women, and was caught. A fine of fifty dollars and three months in the Penitentiary was considered the proper punishment for her. Louis Halpin, tried at the last session for obtaining through false representations a quantity of United States flags, was found guilty and sentenced six months to the Work house. James Hennessy, wishing to expend his muscle, and at the same time his money, in a manner satisfactory to himself assaulted James Rice. It cost him twenty dollars, legal currency. Henry Bristol, a boy, was charged with stealing a watch from the vest pocket of Thomas Brennan, who while absent at dinner left his vest on top of a house. There was a good deal of testimony taken, but in the possibility that somebody else might have taken the watch, the accused was acquitted. Thomas Straus paid fifteen dollars for beating Mrs. Mary Vernon with a broomstick. John Russell, for beating his wife, was sent one month to the Penitentiary. The same penalty, for the same offence, was inflicted upon George Schilling. Michael Field, for helping himself to some of the wearing apparel of John Meldon, was assigned quarters for two months in the same institution.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Nos. 209, 209.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 84, 85, 58, 91, 92, 93, 91, 98, 99, 110, 113, 116, 159, 108, 200, 218, 221, 236, 240, 241, 251, 258. Call 261.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 3131, 2012, 3061, 3252, 3319, 3332, 3340, 3350, 3351, 3175.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	69	74	3 P. M.	81	87
6 A. M.	71	71	6 P. M.	73	86
9 A. M.	71	73	9 P. M.	71	82
12 M.	77	85	12 P. M.	69	80

Average temperature yesterday ... 80¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 73¼

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Elizabeth Rushmore, an intoxicated Water street female, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping overboard at pier 30 East river. She was locked up for intoxication.

SUNSTROKES.—Isabella Vanderbilt, of Hudson City, had a slight sunstroke yesterday, corner of Worth and Elm streets. She was taken home. Thomas McCarty, of No. 91 Charlton street, was taken with sunstroke near his residence.

PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.—The fourth annual picnic and summer night's festival of Porter Council No. 1, "M. B. of B.," was held last evening at Funk's Union Park, at the foot of Sixty-third street, East river.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY PIERREPONT.—United States District Attorney Pierrepont has made the following appointments:—William Stanley, Benj. K. Phelps, Thomas Simons, Joseph C. Jackson, Ambrose H. Purdy and Nicholas Fish (son of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State), all to be Assistant United States District Attorneys for this district, under Mr. Pierrepont.

PICNIC EXCURSION OF FOREST ENGINE ASSOCIATION NO. 3.—The seventh annual picnic of this company took place yesterday, under very pleasant auspices. The splendid steamer Virginia Seymour, and the barges William J. Hasket and Merchant were engaged for the occasion, and conveyed the party from various landings along the East river to King Griffith's Ferry Grove, the scene of the festivities.

THE PLANET MARS.—This planet is situated in the sign of Leo, about fifteen degrees southeast of the lunar star Regulus; but owing to its great and increasing distance from the earth, it does not present such a brilliant and ruddy appearance as when rising in the east soon after sunset. It will be about seven degrees northeast of the moon at eight o'clock in the evening of July 15. It will be eclipsed by the earth on August 23, 1870, south of the equator.

BRILLIANT METEOR.—At about ten o'clock on last Monday night a brilliant meteor of a bright red color, to the eye about the size of the planet Venus, was observed in the southwest portion of the heavens, moving very slowly in an easterly direction. It was two minutes in moving from one horizon to the other, and travelled at the rate of 4,000 miles a minute. The sky was hazy at the time, which tended to dim what would otherwise have been a brilliant scene. This meteor was observed from this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

COLLEGE CLASS REUNION.—The class of 1859 of Columbia College celebrated the decennial anniversary of their graduation by a dinner last evening at Delmonico's. The affair passed off very pleasantly. The reunion of the class—fifteen in number—was marked with all the feeling natural to the meeting of old college mates. It were needless to say that Delmonico's *recherché* cuisine and cellars added very much to the enjoyment of the occasion. At parting many and fervent were the hopes expressed by the celebrants that they would all meet again when another decennary should call for a similar reunion.

SEIZURE OF "PIPER HEIDSICK" WINE, &c.—On Saturday last Internal Revenue Inspectors Hunt and Blake made a descent on a manufactory of bogus "Piper Heidsick" wine, at No. 59 Division street, and seized a large number of baskets and barrels of wine, and all the machinery, materials and apparatus for making the same, on the ground that the wine was being manufactured and sold without the payment of the tax required by law, to the loss of the government of about six dollars per dozen bottles. The property was turned over to the Collector of the Sixth district.

FATAL HATCHWAY CASUALTY.—Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Orville Partridge, a farmer by occupation, whose death resulted from injuries. On Monday deceased, who was at work on the third story of the New York Life Insurance Company's new building, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, slipped and fell through the hatchway to the sub-cellar, a distance of nearly sixty feet, injuring himself internally. He was taken up partially insensible and conveyed to the New York Hospital, where death ensued some hours subsequently. Deceased, who boarded at the Dupont House, corner of Hudson and Laight streets, was twenty-three years of age, and a native of Washington county, N. Y. He has left no family. The occurrence was purely accidental.

THE COLLISION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—There has been a fatal result from the collision between a locomotive attached to a train of cars belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company and car No. 30 of Belt Railroad, at Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, on Monday afternoon, as heretofore published in the HERALD. Of the two persons injured Jason Carson, the boy, fourteen years of age, who had both legs cut off by the collision, has since died in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Keenan having charge of the case has notified the Nineteenth precinct police to have all the witnesses at the Morgue this afternoon at one o'clock, when it is proposed to proceed with the investigation. The conductor and driver of the horse car, arrested immediately after the occurrence, are still in custody to await the result of the inquisition.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE MAN ARRESTED.—For several weeks complaints have been rolling into the detective office at Police Headquarters, from various parties, including Brokaw Bros., of Astor place; Calvin Witty, No 638 Broadway, and Alderman Flynn, who charged that they had been cheated, by means of the bogus check dodge, out of various sums, by operators named Ward and Hadley. Messrs. Brokaw lost $215 by them, Mr. Witty $115, and other sums ranging from ten to $100. Chief Kelso detailed detective Bennett to find the men, from a description furnished, and yesterday, after a two weeks' search, he secured, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-eighth street, a man who gave his name as J. Ward Hadley. He was locked up at the Central Office, and it is said recognized by some of the victims as their patron.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—For eight or nine months past Mrs. Phebe J. Hart, late of No. 81 Essex street, has been partially deranged, and early in March last attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, but her husband seized and took the razor from her before any serious injury was inflicted. On Saturday last, while alone in the house, Mrs. Hart swallowed a quantity of Paris green, which she had procured for the purpose of self-destruction. On reaching home Mr. Hart found her sick on the floor, and, suspecting she had taken poison, called in Dr. Acheson, to whom the sufferer confessed to taking Paris green, as she did not wish to live any longer. She lingered till late on Monday night, when death ensued. Coroner Keenan held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict corresponding with the foregoing facts. Deceased was twenty-nine years of age and a native of New Jersey.

ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY.—Dennis Dent, of No. 82 Vandam street, had a foot badly crushed by a stone falling upon it.

Johanna Bland, of No. 39 Oak street, jumped or fell, while intoxicated, from a second story window to the pavement, and was severely injured. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Moore, of No. 18 State street, brother of the Alderman, [illegible] self badly, corner of Liberty and West streets. Taken to his residence.

Martin Cragin, of 187 Spring street, fell through the floor of a new building, corner of Sixty first street and Fourth avenue, dislocating his arm and otherwise sustaining severe injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Jacob Berbick, of No. 175 Essex street, was severely injured by his horse running away and running the wagon over upon him.

THE NEW YORK SKATING ASSOCIATION.—The seventy fourth regular monthly reception of this association came off last night, commencing at eight o'clock, and lasting until ten, in the Plimpton building, in Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, and was participated in by quite a number of young ladies and gentlemen, who put on their parlor skates, regardless of the hot weather, and vigorously exercised themselves around the large room during the evening. The principal feature in the amusement last evening was circuit skating, which evidently requires more system and alacrity of movement than skating on the ice. The idea of providing this kind of amusement for young people is a good one, and Mr. Plimpton spares no pains to promote the comfort of his guests.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The Woman's Suffrage Association held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East Twenty-third street. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the President, was in the chair. The usual roomful of attendants were present, who were chiefly ladies. Miss Susan B. Anthony alluded to a letter received from Mrs. E. Joslyn Gage, of Fayetteville, N. Y., urging constant work in preparing for the Saratoga Convention of the 13th and 14th of July, and saying that circulars were being sent by herself and coadjutors very thoroughly through their section of the State. Miss Anthony further stated that delegates had been appointed to the above Convention at a meeting in the Ninth Congressional district, and that a meeting would be held to-morrow evening at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon square, for the appointment of delegates from the Sixth Congressional district. Resolutions were passed commending the recent action of the Methodist denomination in allowing women to vote upon the question of lay delegation to the General Conference of that church, and urging that women should also be allowed not only to vote for lay members, but also themselves to be members of the Conference. They also rendered thanks to Bishop Simpson for his late liberal endorsement of the right of woman to vote on political, as well as church matters, and alluded to the sympathy with the cause expressed frequently in private by many of the Protestant clergy of the country. They further hoped that the clergy would think it safe to publicly avow their sentiments.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULT WITH A PISTOL.—A young man named Joseph O'Donnell was brought up before Justice Ledwith yesterday, charged by Mr. Howard M. Strever, of 54 East Twelfth street, with having shot at him with a pistol on the previous evening. Mr. O'Donnell in defence stated that the pistol was accidentally discharged. He was held in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

LARCENY OF A QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE.—A boy named George Butcher, residing at No. 99 King street, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Ledwith, charged by Mr. George W. Niles, of 212 Broadway, with having carried away and sold, appropriating the proceeds to his own use, a quartz crushing machine stored in the house No. 99 by the complainant. The boy acknowledged having sold the article, but stated in explanation that he was told to do so by his father. He was committed to answer at the General Sessions.

A SPECULATIVE GENIUS.—A young man, named George McDonald, was yesterday arrested on a charge of obtaining money through fraudulent representations. He went into the store of Mr. Anton Reisinger, No. 161 Canal street, according to the affidavit of the latter, and, it being after banking hours, requested an advance of fifteen dollars on a check for $100 on the Bowery National Bank, drawn to his own order and signed Taylor Brothers, which check he represented as good. Mr. Reisinger would not give the required amount, but finally advanced one dollar and took the check, which he afterwards discovered to be worthless. Judge Hogan, at the Tombs, before whom the prisoner was taken, ordered his commitment for trial.

SINGULAR CASE OF ALLEGED LARCENY.—Mrs. Catharine Rodgers, wife of Mr. Richard Rodgers, artist, living at No. 86 University place, appeared before Justice Ledwith yesterday afternoon, and preferred a charge of grand larceny against a very lady-like young person, of respectable connections, whom she had arrested in Broadway and brought direct to the court. The complaint stated that on the 10th inst. the defendant made away with a linen pocket, containing a purse holding fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, a key and some other articles, while Mrs. Rodgers' back was turned. The latter had been seeking the defendant for some time, and meeting her yesterday in Broadway caused her arrest as stated. The examination will be continued this morning.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—A young woman named Martha Holman appeared before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, against Edward Wilson, whom she charged with taking from her house, No 221 Sixth avenue, on yesterday, the following articles of clothing:—One black frock coat, valued at twenty-five dollars; one pair of linen pants, at three dollars; one vest, valued at two dollars, and a jacket worth ten dollars, all the property of Mr. Charles a Gunst. She stated she saw Wilson in the room of the latter, rifling a trunk and in the act of putting up the articles of clothing in a newspaper preparatory to taking them away. As soon as the burglar saw that he was observed he ran out of the house, but was soon afterwards arrested and brought back by officer Clarke, of the Twenty-ninth precinct. The prisoner, who is a gasfitter by trade and a native of New York, pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was committed to answer without bail.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The License Bureau, under charge of Marshal Tooker, was again thronged yesterday morning, and he and his assistants were kept constantly busy. Officers were despatched in all directions seeking offenders and securing the return of money to parties swindled, and the result of the day's work may be put down as creditable to the office and very profitable to the community.

POOR SEWING GIRLS.

One day of last week a dozen tidily dressed girls, representatives of a large number who had worked at pantaloon making in the establishment of Messrs. Oakley & Son, No. 9 Laight street, appeared before the Marshal and stated that they had not been paid for work done during the past fortnight and wished that he would send an officer to collect their dues. The Marshal sent a polite invitation to the firm to give him a call, which was immediately acknowledged by the junior Oakley in person, who protested his innocence of any attempt to defraud the poor girls, and solemnly promised to pay one-quarter of the amount due on yesterday morning. He came at the hour fixed, when the office was again besieged by an additional number of girls; but young Oakley, although he had sought for pecuniary aid in every conceivable nook and corner, had no money for his employés, and so the Marshal advised the young ladies to state their case to Mrs. Brookes, Superintendent of the Working Women's Protective Union, 48 Bleecker street, and that institution now has the matter in hand. The amounts due the girls range from ten to thirty dollars.

A delegation came in from the paper box establishment of Mr. Greenfield, 16 College place, and were similarly referred.

SWINDLING TICKET OFFICE.

An establishment in Liberty street, near West, which has become notorious from the frequency of the complaints made against it, was visited by the Marshal's detectives yesterday morning and by his demand a large sum of money was returned to the following parties:—Frederick Schulze, of Chicago, an innocent looking German, stated that he was induced to enter the place on Saturday last for the purpose of purchasing a ticket for a passage to one of the North German seaports. While there he unwittingly exhibited a roll of greenbacks valued at $600, and was advised to exchange it immediately, for convenience sake, into Prussian silver coin, which he did. Subsequently examining it, with the assistance of an expert, he discovered a loss of $200. Valentine Fisher, another German, and also recently from Chicago, desiring to visit Fatherland once more, was solicited by a runner to purchase his ticket at the above mentioned office. He was forced to give ten dollars for an extra bed, for which there was no particular necessity and was persuaded to leave thirteen Napoleons with the proprietors for safe keeping. Conrad Strontel, of Lancaster, Pa., gave the establishment $290 in greenbacks for safe keeping and the next day demanding his money, received a few half sovereigns and three dollars in greenbacks.

LAWYER REAVY AGAIN.

Richard M. Bent, of 57 Ninth avenue, stated that he had paid a retaining fee of fifty dollars to Alexander H. Reavy, attorney and counsellor at law, and the latter now refuses to do him the least service. This makes the twenty-second complaint on file in the Mayor's office against this limb of the law. It is stated that a motion will shortly be made for his expulsion from the bar.

Large numbers of cases were very properly referred to the civil courts and good advice given on all sorts of matters and in answer to the most peculiar interrogatories by all classes of people.

BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Police Surgeons to be Disciplined.

Reference has already been made to the contemplated action of the Police Board, looking to more faithful execution of their duties by the police surgeons. For months complaints have been pouring in upon the Commissioners that many of the surgeons, who secure $2,250 per year for medical attendance at their respective station houses, wholly or in part neglect their duties, and in some cases where medical attendance was urgent, positively refused to answer calls, throwing the duty on the Central office surgeons—Armstrong and Pooler—who are employed by the Board of Surgeons to attend to headquarter cases.

On Monday the Board of Surgeons met at Police Headquarters, appointed Drs. Fraser and Downs to supersede Pooler and Armstrong, and asked the Commissioners to approve their action. Instead of doing so the Board met yesterday and passed the following resolution, which is intended to secure such information as will justify the Board in dismissing such members of the Board of Surgeons as have neglected their legitimate duties. In all cases the reports of surgeons will be compared with the blotter of the station houses, and in this manner the Commissioners hope to discover what surgeons are deserving of retention on the force:—

Resolved, That each police surgeon is hereby instructed to report to this Board the cases which he has personally attended at any station house during the last twelve months, giving the date of such attendance, the name of the person so attended, and briefly the facts of the case of each person so attended.

Officer Ruhl, Eighth precinct, recently tried for failing to discover a burglary, was dismissed from the department.

The following resolution was passed for the information of the Superintendent:—

Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to report what number of patrolmen should, in his opinion, be assigned to each precinct, and to each special branch of service in the city of New York, on the basis of 2,000 men for the whole city, and to make the like report in respect to Brooklyn, on the basis of their being 368 men for that city.

THE PEST HOLES OF THE CITY.

Let the Board of Health Wake Up.

It is to be hoped the Board of Health will understand, without further delay, that just as noxious and intolerable nuisances demand their attention on other parts of Manhattan Island, within the city limits, as any to be found in the traditionally reeking regions of Rivington or Baxter street. If the Health Warden will only take the trouble to direct the course of his explorations along the east side of town, from Jones' Wood to Harlem, he can find enough in one day to appal his sensitive soul with the dangers that surround us in this season of fervent heat from malarial poison arising among the pest pools in the unopened portions of the city. There is really more reason to apprehend a typhus epidemic from the stagnant streams, open sewers and ponds into which every kind of matter flows and remains to generate atmospheric poison, and which are especially numerous in the upper part of the city, than from the decaying garbage that strews the gutters of the Five Points. Let the Health Warden take a stroll down Seventy fifth street as far as avenue A, and to the left hand, in a depression of the soil and the middle of a considerable sized common, extending to Seventy-fourth street he will find a channel of black, stagnant, filthy water, from which an odor arises, anything, indeed, but savory, and filling the atmosphere for blocks around. Yet this channel was once the bed of a pure and limpid stream, where fish were caught and willows grew and sylvan scenery was found on every hand. The Riker estate covered this part of the island for many acres in extent, but the progress of the city cut it up and almost all its beauty has departed. The easiest thing in the world would be the letting loose of this horrid stream of poison, for a channel, now dried up, exists to receive it, a few hundred feet below, but different people being now in possession of the old Riker estate, and as everybody's business is nobody's business, the former steam that coursed for a hundred years free and unstained to the East river has been allowed to get completely dammed up, and there it remains under a tropical sun breeding disease and death. The worst of the matter is that on the higher ground a few hundred feet away on Seventy-fourth street the very noxious fluid offal of a cow stable is permitted to run down hill and settle in the stream below. The bones of ducks, geese and chickens lie along the banks of this fatal river, having actually been poisoned by the fluid and miasma.

At Fifty fourth street and Tenth avenue the nuisance alluded to in the HERALD of a few days ago still remains unabated.

Between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, on the North river, the bone boiling and hide packing nuisance has become intolerable to the residents in the vicinity. Fresh air is something they deem a rarity, and sickness as a consequence is more than usually prevalent.

At the east side of town, in the locality already mentioned, there have been several cases of illness from the intolerable stench, and many are seriously thinking of moving away to other and less unhealthy neighborhoods.

THE BUNKER MURDER CASE.

Coroner Flynn yesterday arrived from the country for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of Frank Bunker, late of 60 West Houston street, who was murdered by the ex-convict John Hastings, the particulars of which have repeatedly appeared in the HERALD. Drs. T. C. Finnell and Morton made a post mortem examination on the body, and found that the stab in the right side, received at the hands of the assassin, was the cause of death. A jury was empanelled, and, after viewing the body, Coroner Flynn adjourned the further investigation of the matter till Monday next; but in the meantime the body of deceased will be buried. The witnesses, James Petrie and Edward Haggerty, were required to give bail for their appearance to testify to the facts within their knowledge.

BRUTAL TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.

Fight Between Two Negro Women Near Richmond—Jealousy the Cause—A Frightful Struggle—One of the Combatants Choked to Death—Arrest of the Murderess.

RICHMOND, Va., June 28, 1869.

Yesterday morning a duel extraordinary took place between two negro amazons on Garnett's farm, in Henrico county, which terminated in the death of one of them. It may seem strange that women, and black ones too, should engage in mortal combat on the Sabbath morning in this reconstructed era; but jealousy, the green monster, was the cause, and an injured wife was enraged at the outrageous and shameless conduct of a faithless husband. In short, it seems that George Gills, who under the law had been living with Julia Ann Gills as his wife since the close of the war in a state of connubial blessedness that was, to say the least of it, enviable, recently became enamored of another sable damsel, who was known as Ella Woodson. With a heartlessness that only a wretch could be guilty of he abandoned the wife of his bosom, and forgetting all her devotion to him through adversity, trial and suffering, "took up" with the sable Ella, who now alone had charms for him. They lived together, and so near to the domicil of the deserted wife as not only to make the crime more flagrant, but to enrage her beyond all human endurance. Day after day passed and Julia Ann Gills saw her worthless spouse in the company of the brazen Ella, who openly boasted of her conquest, and quarrels as to the rightful claims of both to the "gay Lothario" were of frequent occurrence. Once or twice while at work on the farm these two sable amazons were about to come to blows when heated by one of their fierce disputes, but some others always near prevented an encounter.

It was evident such a state of affairs could not last long. A jealous and enraged wife could not live and see her lawful spouse openly desert her, and, though exceedingly loose in their morals, negro women are peculiarly sensitive on this tender point. At last this unpleasant state of affairs culminated in a terrible tragedy. Yesterday morning the mortified wife, after completing her toilet and probably eating her breakfast, marched boldly to the house in which the destroyer of her happiness lived, and coolly challenged her to fight, as the best means of terminating the feud, and deciding which should hereafter live in sole and undisputed possession of the amorous George. Ella, the mistress, eagerly accepted the proffered challenge of the wife, and without the arrangement of any of those preliminaries about which modern duellists are so nice they departed alone for the scene of the combat. Each of the women was black as ebony, the wife having considerably the advantage of her antagonist in proportions and weight, but either being in nearly every other respect the equal of the other. They were armed with heavy clubs, and a deep ravine was the place selected for the fight. Arriving at a sufficient distance to exclude the possibility of being seen they stopped as if by mutual consent, and then commenced one of the most famous amazonian encounters on record. At first they dealt in blows which were given and received by each on the heads and bodies, the blood flowing freely, and each club descended with all the weight and force savage ferocity could give them. Rage, hate and jealousy were mingled in that terrible fight, and as if the clubs were but a tedious way of bringing it to an end, these two women flung them from them, and with teeth and nails continued the fearful struggle. The thick wool on their heads was torn from its roots, blood besmeared their faces and arms, nails were sunk deep into the flesh of both and they bit in a manner that only wild beasts would be supposed capable of. They had now come to the ground. Julia Ann, the wife, in the struggle got her finger into the mouth of Ella, who, after biting it to the bone, endeavored, if possible, to sever that with her sharp incisors. With a desperate effort Julia Ann got on top of her antagonist and succeeded in getting the hand still free upon her throat, which she clutched tightly and held until the jaws relaxed their hold upon her other finger. Nor then did she let go, but with the glee of a tigress she held tighter and tighter until the eyeballs of her victim turned up in their sockets, her limbs no longer offered resistance, and in a few moments Ella was a corpse.

The survivor returned to her home, but the murder was not discovered until late in the day, when the mangled and bloody remains of Ella were found [illegible] A coroner's inquest was held to-day and a verdict returned in accordance with the above circumstances. Julia Ann is now in custody.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES IN IOWA.

Supreme Court Decision—History of the Cases.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, June 26.]

The decisions in the case of Ira M. Gifford vs. the City of Davenport and George L. Davenport vs. the City of Davenport, of which our telegraphic columns yesterday morning informed our readers, are of great importance to the taxpayers, for the reason that they settle the law in Iowa as to the liability of shareholders in national banks to pay taxes upon their bank shares as upon other kinds of property.

By the act of Congress establishing the national banks it was provided that the State authorities might tax the holders of the shares, provided the rate of taxation should not exceed the rate imposed upon the holders of shares in State banks, and provided the rates should not exceed that imposed upon other moneyed capital. Our Legislature thereupon passed an act providing for taxing these shares. But when the question was raised in the courts it was found that the tax could not be collected, for the reason that the State law did not authorize taxes to be levied upon the shares in the State banks, but provided that the tax should be levied upon the capital stock itself in the hands of the corporation. A rather close distinction, it appears to us between the stock and the shares of stock, but it nevertheless appears to have been recognized by the courts. There being, then, no tax provided to be levied against shares in State banks, it was held that under the proviso above referred to no tax could be levied upon the shares in the national banks. Owing to this and similar difficulties the right conferred upon the States was practically a dead letter in nearly every State.

Congress, by the act of February, 1868, reconferred the power of taxation, omitting the proviso as to the tax on shares in the State banks, and the Iowa Legislature passed a new act for the purpose of curing the defects in the old and repealed all acts inconsistent with it. But the banks in the city when called upon to pay their taxes refused and sued out an injunction to restrain their collection, alleging that the mere omission of the proviso by the late act of Congress did not repeal it, but that it remained in full force, that the act of the Iowa Legislature did not materially change the state of the question, that the act imposing taxes upon the State banks could not be repealed without a submission of the question to a vote of the people, as provided by the constitution, and even if that were not necessary it was not so directly repugnant to the act of April, 1868, as to be repealed by implication. As a matter of course the city took the other side of all these questions, and the result our readers have already seen.

The following are the amounts which the banks will now have to pay provided the decision is not reversed in the United States Supreme Court:—

Davenport National Bank	$1,600
First National	800
Citizens National	800
Total	$3,200

FIRST COTTON SHIPMENT OVER THE NEW ROAD.—On last Tuesday the first lot of cotton was shipped from this city to the North by the new railroad which has recently been opened through to Augusta, the Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The cotton was shipped by Messrs. Claghorn, Herring & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, doing business on Warren Block, in this city, and consigned to their firm of the same name in Philadelphia. The lot consisted of 225 bales, and left the city on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. It was shipped through by way of Portsmouth, Va., and the "Annamessic route," and if no accident happens we suppose it will reach its destination on Friday morning, making the time between Augusta and Philadelphia three days.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 24.*

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

HAMBURG, &c.—Steamship Westphalia—C Meissner and wife, Miss Amelia Meissner, Miss Adele Meissner, Master C Meissner, Mrs S Hoffman and son, A W Armour, Mrs O R L Thompson and daughter, Mrs G Hebblinghausen and daughters, R L Kelly and family, Mrs L Stephan, Mrs O B Wolf, S Finn, J Stephan, W Siesol, L Mann, R A Ohmstedt, S S Flatow, Dr F Curtis and family, T Susemihl and family, Miss Norah Howland, L Cocolo, lady and infant, Mrs Isabel a Gibson, Miss I Gibson, Miss M. Burke, Thos M Hooker and lady, Juan Moulet and family, Mrs A Dietrich, A J F Goessling, R Winthrop, R K Weeks, F Egens, W H Clark, E Rupert, Mr Wolf, A Herrlich, L Stein, J J Cortier, C H Bermester, J L [illegible]stuck, wife and children, L Bernheim, L Schiele, Sig Giovanni Antonucci, lady and infant, W W Tunno, Michael Sonnenberg, P Grau, Rev J P Pfister, J B Huber, J D Nelke, Prof Schlegel and wife, Capt Robt Reimer, L Baumann and lady, F Holz, Julius Von Stutterheim and family, A Hansen, wife and child, A Schultz and daughter, P Valey, G Hering, H Feldman, F Mayer and family, Mrs Immerchitt and child, Mrs Cohn, Miss Nellie Gunn, Mrs F Schmidt and children, and others in the steerage.

HALIFAX AND LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Washington—Mrs E S Newell and two children, Miss M Schenck, Sister Alphonse, Miss M Morman, F Wilson, Judge Jackson and wife, Mrs C B Chapel, Mrs McCall, G Stewart, J Schagman, T Ryan, J A Griffith, Mr Rider, S M Berdin, wife and servant, S Smith and wife, C Morton and wife, Rev C Carter and wife, Miss M E Carter, A Morton, Mr Fadelday, wife and son, Mrs and Miss Bullock, H J Carter, G H Carter, Mary A Carter, Mrs Joseph Brown and two daughters, Mr Gray, Z W Ewing, L R Jones and wife, Mr Wadock, W Kelly, Mrs Isabella, two children and infant, Mr Tolywmore and family, Rev G Doyle, H Elder, L Holladay, Miss Merrill and sister, W Harris, Rev D Moses, Mrs W C Anderson and daughter, R G R McCandy, Mrs Crew and servant, Prof C U Shepherd, Mr Mattison, Mr Rolly K Mr Corbett, C R Green, J C Southward, Capt T Aylward, J Patenay, Mathew Graham.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

Before Judge Benedict.

Frederick Haywood, who was arrested on the 20th of May last on a charge of passing counterfeit postal currency, and afterwards pleaded guilty of the offence, was yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Parris, arraigned for sentence. In passing sentence the Court stated that the sentence would be lighter than would otherwise have been the case had he not entered the plea of guilty. The sentence was five years in the Albany Penitentiary and a fine of one dollar.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

An Alleged Illicit Distiller.

The examination of Charles H. Myers, arrested not long since on a charge of carrying on the business of a distiller at Nos. 131 and 133 York street, was finished yesterday. The summing up of the counsel will take place to-day, when the case will be left in the hands of the Commissioner.

Another Distillery Case.

Some time ago Patrick Crane and James Crane, his son, were arrested on a charge—the first of having carried on the business of a rectifier, and the last of having been a retailer without having paid the special tax. The scene of their operations was the corner of Van Brunt street and Hamilton avenue, the front room being devoted to the saloon and the back one to the rectifying business. Patrick Crane was discharged yesterday, there appearing to be nothing in the testimony against him to warrant his being taken before the Grand Jury, but James was held for further examination.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Pleaded Guilty of Burglary and Grand Larceny.

Before Judge Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

Richard H. Adams was arraigned yesterday on a charge of burglary in the third degree. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

John Stevens, who had been indicted for stealing a diamond pin from the store of Mr. Mills, in Atlantic street, pleaded guilty of the offence, and was remanded for sentence. Stevens went into the store of Mr. Mills, in company with another man, and asked to see some pins. Some were placed on the showcase before them, and as soon as they were in their reach Stevens threw snuff in the eyes of the shopkeeper, grabbed the pin and made away with it.

A Graceless Son.

John Tathill, a youth of about nineteen, was placed on trial on a charge of stealing $100 worth of clothing from a Mr. Morgan in Boerum street. John's mother was living as a domestic at the house of Mr. Morgan. After he had returned from a term in the Penitentiary, where he had been sent for an assault upon his mother, he was taken into the house to live with her. Scarcely was this done when she was surprised to find that he had stolen $100 worth of clothing from Mr. Morgan and pawned it. His mother redeemed it, and the boy took it and pawned it again. He was found guilty of the offence and remanded for sentence.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.—Hugh Dougherty, a man over 100 years of age, dropped dead yesterday in the liquor store of Hugh Clark, corner of Plymouth and Bridge streets. The body was conveyed to the residence of the deceased, on Bridge street, and the Coroner notified.

ACCIDENT TO MR. ROEBLING.—Mr. John Roebling, the engineer of the East river bridge, while engaged in surveying at the Fulton ferry on Monday afternoon, had his right foot badly crushed by getting it caught between the dock and the guards of a boat. The unfortunate man was taken to the residence of his son, No. 68 Columbia street.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.—Adam Seitzer, of No. 212 Twelfth street, New York, while driving a truck through Gold street yesterday, was overcome by the heat. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Louisa Feeney, residing at No. 111 Concord street, was overcome by the heat yesterday at the corner of Concord and Nassau streets. She was taken to her home.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—The mortuary reports for the past week show the number of deaths in the city to have been 177, an increase of 33 over the number reported the week previous. Of the deceased 25 were men, 20 women, 63 boys and 69 girls. The principal diseases were as follows:—Cholera infantum, 28; measles, 14; consumption, 18; marasmus, 7, and convulsions, 15.

STABBING AFFRAY.—John L. Sturges was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday to answer a charge of having committed a felonious assault on Frank Baldwin. The prisoner and Baldwin, it appears, got into a quarrel in George Hall's butcher shop, in Fulton avenue, when the former drew a knife and stabbed his opponent twice in the neck, inflicting dangerous wounds. The accused was committed to jail to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ROW AT A FUNERAL.—A disgraceful row occurred at the funeral of a man named Joseph McCann yesterday, while the body was about to be placed in the hearse in front of his house, in Twenty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The carriages were drawn up in line just opposite the door of the house, and the mourners came out upon the sidewalk and were making preparations to enter them, when a dispute arose as to who should retain the deed of the spot in the cemetery at Flatbush. The lady at whose house the deceased died gave the most money towards defraying the expenses of the funeral, and therefore she claimed the deed. Her right to it, however, was disputed by some of the other mourners; and as different views were taken of the matter a regular Donnybrook Fair fight ensued. Captain Brown, of the Forty-eight precinct, was finally called upon to quell the disturbance and repaired to the spot with a squad of police, and put a stop to the pastime by arresting Matthew Riley and a woman named Sarah Kenney, who are said to have been the ringleaders of the disgraceful affair. After the disturbance had been quelled the funeral cortège proceeded to the cemetery, where the body was interred.

THE BROOKLYN PARK BANK ROBBERY.

Edward Hanna[illegible], the young man accused of being implicated in the robbery of the Park Bank, from the fact that several of the stolen bonds were found in his possession, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday afternoon for examination. District Attorney Morris appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Richard Olmstead was the first witness called. He testified that he was President of the Park Savings Bank and recognized bonds Nos 251, 252, 253, 254 and 301, they were among those stolen from the bank in February last they were worth about $5,000, and were the Wallabout Bay Improvement bonds; he could not identify bond No. 409, which was among those found in possession of the prisoner.

Charles Neiman, of No 170 Eldridge street, New York, testified that the accused was in his store, in Broadway, last Thursday, and said he had some $30,000 worth of bonds which he was endeavoring to sell, showed witness one of the Wallabout Improvement bonds, he said he was in the employ of Mr. Le Baron of No 25 Pine street New York.

Mr. Wm. Gill testified to the fact of the prisoner offering the stolen bonds for sale at his office, that Mr Kingsley, one of the trustees of the bank, came in and asked the prisoner where he obtained the bonds; prisoner replied that he was in the employ of Mr. Le Baron, of No 25 Pine street, New York and was selling the bonds on commission; Mr Kingsley said he thought it was his duty to detain the bonds as the property of the bank, as they had been stolen, prisoner said he knew nothing of that, that Mr Kingsley could send over to the office of Mr. Le Baron and satisfy himself that he came honestly by the bonds, prisoner stated to Mr Gill that he obtained the bonds from Mr. Frederick Franke, of 1 Rivington street, New York, and that he was authorized by him to sell them, the prisoner told Mr. Kingsley that he would leave the bonds with him, but hoped he would not be arrested. Detective Corwin had been sent for in the meantime, however, and took him into custody.

Mr. Thomas Farron testified that he saw bond No. 409 in possession of a person in the NEW YORK HERALD building; this man stated that he had about $15,000 worth of these bonds, there were nine of one kind and six of another, witness saw only one of the bonds, he told the person that there had been $15,000 worth of these bonds stolen from the Park Bank of Brooklyn.

George A. Latourette was called as a witness. It appears he was confined in the same cell with the prisoner, under the name of Williams, having been arrested on a charge of false pretences. He testified that he had a conversation with the prisoner in the cell in reference to the bonds, and the prisoner told him he got them from Mr. Le Baron to sell, four of them were bad and two were good, the two good ones had been put in the package by mistake, that he thought he could dispose of them better in Brooklyn than in New York, prisoner told him that he did not give his boss's name at first; that he had plenty of money and would soon get him out of trouble; that he came to the station house on Sunday and wanted to take him out riding, so that he could tell him what to say before the District Attorney had a chance to question him, that his boss said the District Attorney was a drunken rascal, and, in fact, they were all a drunken set in Brooklyn.

The further investigation was adjourned until Thursday.

THE BEST YIELD YET.—The Griffin *Georgian* says Mr. T. J. Threlkeld, of that city, has just thrashed out a drag lot of wheat, and the result is fifty-eight bushels to the acre. This beats every other yield we have yet heard of some ten or twelve bushels per acre.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun, June 25.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 181

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—UNDER A VEIL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fifth street.—DORA—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—CORALINE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Matinee at 2—CABIN BOY—HAPPY MAN, &c. Evening—OLIVER TWIST.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—EAST LYNNE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BURLESQUE, COMIC BALLET AND PANTOMIME. Matinee at 2.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1½.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

CLINTON HALL, Astor place and Eighth street.—WONDERS FROM ALASKA.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE COOPERS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 29.

The London *Star* of yesterday had an editorial on the reported sailing of an expedition from New York harbor for Cuba. The article contends that America now stands in the same relation to Cuba that England did to the Southern Confederacy.

A large meeting of persons who sympathize with the Fenians at present in prison was held in Dublin on Monday night. The advice one of the prominent speakers gave his hearers was, "To bide your time; put your trust in God and keep your powder dry."

An American citizen, J. Q. Warren, has made a complaint to Minister Washburne against the French authorities for alleged ill treatment and arrest during the late Parisian riots.

When last heard from the Great Eastern had run 320 miles from Dreat and 916 miles of cable had been paid out. *All well.*

South America.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that a revolution, under Caraballa, had broken out at Montevedio, Urugnay and the provinces on account of the financial difficulties that have prevailed for nearly a year.

The allied forces in Paraguay are marching into the interior. They had surprised the Paraguayans by the suddenness of the movement, and the latter, it is said, had abandoned their position at Patinho Ouć.

Cuba.

Captain General De Rodas, in a speech, stated yesterday that he came to the island counting on the aid of 50,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion. Complete harmony at present exists between him and the volunteers in Havana. Lesca is in Cinco Villas. It is supposed that an entire company of captured Spaniards had been executed by the Cubans at Sabana Nueve.

St. Domingo.

Despatches dated June 20, via Havana, state that the troops remain faithful to President Baez, and large numbers of citizens are offering him their services. Luperon and the crew of the rebel steamer Telegrafo have been declared pirates by the Dominican Senate.

Miscellaneous.

The Kansas Indians in the recent massacres on the Solomon and Saline rivers, according to a report from the Surveyor General of Kansas, killed more than thirty persons. The four surveying parties who were out at the time of the trouble have all returned in safety, only one of them having exchanged shots with the Indians, but all of them so frightened that they decline to take the field again for the present. The Indians do not intend to make the war general and are not acting in concert. Soldiers are scarce, and permission to raise a regiment of Kansas volunteers is requested by the Governor. J. G. Sheldon, an Albany (N. Y.) man, was murdered by Indians near Prescott, Arizona, on the 19th of May. The Indians in Oregon object to military supervision, and in consequence are arming themselves and leaving Alsea Reservation.

The municipal authorities in Washington have taken hold of the negro question now agitating the Printers' Union in that city. In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was proposed and referred, reciting that the printers opposing the admission of the colored printer, Douglass, are employed mainly on the city newspapers; that certain of these papers (four being named) are the recipients of the patronage of the republican authorities of the city, and that therefore a joint committee wait upon the proprietors of such papers and urge that these obnoxious printers be discharged.

General Canby has issued a general order extending, with certain conditions, the provisions of the Stay law in Virginia until January, 1870.

The bark Harriet Lively, Captain Waters, while on her way from this port to Pictou, Nova Scotia, was run down by the steamer Hammonia, on the 28th inst., and one seaman, a German named Gustav, was drowned.

The testimonial concert to Mr. Gilmore, of the Peace Jubilee, was a great success in Boston last night. There were probably 15,000 persons present, but the amount of money netted for Mr. Gilmore is as yet unannounced.

Vice President Colfax received the citizens of Providence, R. I., on Monday, and addressed them briefly, passing a high eulogy on General Grant and the honesty and economy of his administration. He arrived in New York city last night.

The steamers City of Newport and Bay Queen collided in Providence bay on Monday. Both were disabled, but no lives were lost.

In the case of the steamship Cuba, libelled at Baltimore for smuggling 45,000 cigars from Havana, Judge Giles yesterday decided her liable to condemnation and forfeiture. Counsel gave notice of appeal.

In the libel suit brought by Joseph H. Bradley, a Washington lawyer, against Judge Fisher, who ordered his dismissal from the bar of that city for alleged contempt during the first Surratt trial, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict in Fisher's favor.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company have not yet accepted Dr. Rush's bequest of a million dollars. They do not like the location chosen by the deceased doctor for a new library and the matter has been given in charge of a special committee, to report in October next.

The State Temperance Convention of Maine met in Portland yesterday and formed a political party on temperance principles. N. G. Hickborn, of Stockton, was nominated as the temperance candidate for Governor of the State.

Mrs. E. A. Pollard, who attempted to shoot a Dr. Moore in Baltimore last January, because, as she alleged, the latter interfered between herself and her husband, was sentenced by Judge Gilmore, of Baltimore, on Monday, to thirty days in the City Prison. She cried and begged for mercy at the announcement, but justice was inexorable.

Julia Ann Gilis, the negro woman who killed her rival in a duel near Richmond, Va., is in jail.

A traveller arrived at Green River City, Wyoming Territory, on Monday, who states that he was one of Powell's exploring party, and that all the members but himself were lost while attempting to cross the Colorado rapids. He endured great privations after being left alone, but, following the river, managed to reach Green River City, where he was well take care of.

A surveying party have left San Francisco to examine Puget Sound, Walla Walla, Cœur d'Alene and Pend d'Oreille lakes, Columbia river, the Rocky Mountain passes and the Yellowstone river. They will come into civilization at Fort Clark, on the Missouri river.

The wheat crop in California is below the average yield this year. In Oregon it is in excess.

Rich silver mines have been discovered in Nevada, between White Pine and the head of navigation on Colorado river.

Measures for the protection of the Chinese emigrants arriving at San Francisco are about being considered by prominent merchants in that city.

Messrs. Wade and Conkling have left San Francisco on their return trip eastward overland. Secretary Seward has just left Promontory Point *en route* for Alaska. He has declined to celebrate the Fourth in Sacramento.

Earthquake shocks in Washington Territory are alarming the settlers.

The City.

In regard to the Ocean Bank robbery several new items which apparently are of little importance have been made known. An old practical mechanic has examined the "kit" of implements left by the burglars and says that only one or two of them have been recently used. The stem of the auger found was only twenty-two inches in length, while the holes bored in the floor are twenty-four inches deep. The real mystery of the whole affair lies in the manner in which the combination lock was opened, and it is suggested that the door may not have been locked at all.

General Goicouria, charged with getting up a filibustering expedition, was before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, when he gave bail in $8,000 and was discharged.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, Frederick Haywood, who had pleaded guilty of passing counterfeit postal currency, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Cunard steamship China, Captain Hockley, will sail this morning for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past eight A. M.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Ryder, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market was irregular yesterday, closing heavy and declined. Gold finally closed at 137.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge Parker, of Massachusetts; ex-Postmaster General Randall, Judge Moore and Judge Hood, of Washington; General Martindale, of Albany; Martin Taylor, of Buffalo; José W. Casanova, of Cuba; Captain D. C. Poole, of the United States Army; John H. Moore and W. Kellogg, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Baron Vinbeck, of Austria; General George W. McCook, of Ohio; General Hagner, of the United States Army; Judge H. A. Nelson, of Pennsylvania; General W. W. Averill, ex-United States Consul General at Montreal; Major Thornycraft, of England; General Upton, of the United States Army, and Senator Conkling, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Judge N. L. Bond, of Baltimore; Nathaniel Paige, of Washington; General Kimball, of Indianapolis; General Hunter, of the United States Army; ex-Congressman J. M. Pomeroy, of New York; H. E. Sargent, of Chicago, and Erastus Corning, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

T. C. Durant, D. B. St. John, of New York; E. Hays Trowbridge, of New Haven, and W. B. Bullock, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Mat. Carpenter, for Milwaukee; Dr. Backus, for Baltimore; Colonel Dungen, for St. Louis; Lieutenant P. Rodgers, for Washington; W. F. Lecon, for Philadelphia, and Mr. Shaw, for Pittsburg.

Colonel Thomas H. Hooker and wife sailed yesterday on the steamer Westphalia for Europe.

The Philosophy of Our Progress—Future Development of Constitutional Government.

"What are we drifting to, General?" "To greater unity and glory. I have no fears for the future." In these few pithy and epigrammatic words General Dix, in a conversation with a HERALD reporter on Monday, gave expression to the true philosophy of the progress of the American Union and to the sentiment that animates the heart of the American people. Whoever contemplates with a broad view the events that are passing around us cannot fail to see the growth of the twin principles of "unity and glory" in our national development, and to perceive that our people are animated with an abiding confidence in our future. And it is not imperialism that we are approaching in our advance to greater unity, as some short-sighted thinkers and would-be philosophers suppose. Nor is it an oligarchy, such as a few vain politicians imagine they can construct, and clothe themselves with perpetual rule within, through the base contrivances of ward politicians and the selfish seekings of office-holding plunderers. There is an atmosphere of constitutionalism which pervades and surrounds the national life, and no public man or political party that goes beyond its pale can long live in the esteem of the American people.

It is within this atmosphere, animated by the high principles of unity and glory and crowned with an abiding confidence in their own future, that the American people are advancing on the path of the true development of constitutional liberty. Whoever believes that the appliances of social government which were equal to the requirements of a scattered and poor population of four millions of people are equally adequate to meet the exigencies of a wealthy and dense society of forty millions, incurs a gross and palpable mistake; but a greater error is accepted by him who fears that the theories of constitutional government cannot meet all the demands of the present day, and even of that wonderfully prosperous and powerful community of one hundred millions, which the United States will present as an example to the world within the life period of the present generation of men. It is the high mission of the American people of to-day, and not of some remote future, to demonstrate that constitutional government is adequate to all demands upon it, and they have no fears of the future.

The practicability of greater unity in constitutional government which we have exhibited in the recent past, during our civil war, has shown how feasible it is in our political theories. The heresy of secession would have sapped at once the foundations of our political system and of public and private prosperity. It had to be resisted, and that resistance was one of the greatest triumphs which constitutional government ever obtained. Three millions of men were placed in arms, and a treasure of resources was developed and expended in four years which surpassed in extent the wildest dreams that ever dawned upon the hopes of a monarchy. In the development of this vast power the advocates of European systems claimed to see the end of our political experiment; but the end only proved its immense strength. In ninety days these millions of armed combatants returned to their homes and to the avocations of peace, and we are now entering upon a period of rapid paying off of a public debt which is confessedly beyond the ability of any monarchical organization in Europe to liquidate.

Not a few thinking men claim to find in the social developments of our time the seeds of movements which must inevitably destroy the principles of constitutional government. These dangers are supposed to exist in the great increase of wealth and luxury among us and in the class organizations which we find on every side—labor unions among our working classes, railroad and banking combinations among our speculators and capitalists, political clubs among our ambitious and aspiring leaders, and even an organized scoundrelism among our thieves and vagabonds. The believer in European ideas claims to find in these class developments of social power dangers for society and for government which can be met only by the strong hand of a king or an emperor. But this is the mistake of a European thinker, who cannot comprehend the true grasp of our American system. These organizations aim at an increase of the productive elements, not at a usurpation of the political power. They are permeated with the idea of constitutional government, and so strong is this principle within them that if any attempt were made within any organization to create a governing class it would result in an immediate dissolution of the bond and the reversion of the elements to their original condition in the great ocean of the American people.

It is the greater unity and glory of constitutional government towards which we are drifting, and which we are destined to display to the astonished gaze of the world. It will be found adequate to meet and control all the dangerous elements of society, as well as to foster private enterprise and the increase of public wealth and morality. Our power for self-preservation has already been exhibited, and has placed the national existence beyond the possibility of a doubt. But thus far we have only passed through the earlier phases of our growth, those in which the feelings and tendencies of youth run riot, and we have yet to exhibit the true qualities of our national manhood. These will come in due time, and we have no fears that they will be found wanting in any of the essentials of justice, morality and a power for good, which constitute the true strength of national life. A single glance at the past will suffice to show that whenever any political organization has become corrupt, after an extended possession of the public administration, it has inevitably encountered rejection at the hands of the people. As we advance these periods of return to public honesty will be found to recur at shorter intervals, until the true tone of our national morality shall be reached. There is yet much rough work to be done, wilderness to be reclaimed, States to be founded, homes to be provided for the poor and oppressed of other lands, and gardens and vineyards to be planted where the forest or the prairie now offers but a solitude; but we know that we can do it, and we will do it, with a supreme reliance upon the future of the American republic which no sophistry can shake, no doubt undermine, no hostility overthrow, and with greater unity will come greater glory and a long repose.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN FRANCE.—Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of three thousand francs. During these three years he is to be deprived of citizen's rights. MM. Simonsin and Jourdan, of the *Siècle*, have been fined each five hundred francs, and the editors of the *Opinion Nationale* have each been condemned to one month's imprisonment, with a fine of five hundred francs. All this for violating what is called the press law. Think of this in London or in New York. So long as Napoleon has the power this policy may serve a purpose; but the power cannot be his long, and when the press is let loose its revenge will be dreadful. It may be necessary for Napoleon to adopt such a policy. If it is necessary the weakness of his position can no longer be doubted.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS will deserve to be beaten if they have the stupidity to forfeit so grand a chance for victory as lies in the nomination of Hancock. It is strange that politicians are so little guided by common sense and so much by passion in the choice of candidates that they will in such a juncture even discuss any but the strongest names.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX IN THE LAND OF SPRAGUE.—The Vice President of the United States has been passing a very pleasant time in the State of Rhode Island. He has been the recipient of cordial but unostentatious hospitalities at the hands of all classes of citizens—except the Spragues. A speech he delivered in Providence on Monday last was among the best he has made for a long time. He is the guest of Senator Anthony, ex-President *pro tem.* of the United States Senate—the seat Mr. Colfax occupies by the voice of the people. Let him enjoy himself to his heart's content. When he is happy everybody around him is sure to be.

TWO EVILS.—The democrats in Tennessee say that, as between Senter and Stokes, it is a choice between two evils. Better that than to be obliged to take the Devil.—Brownlow.

HIS PRICE.—The editor of the Spanish paper here testified in court that he is designated "a governor" by a commission from Isabella, and the place he is to govern is to be named when Isabella is once more safely on the throne. He therefore is very eager that she should get there.

The Crops for 1869—Our National Wealth.

We publish to-day copious extracts from our correspondence and exchanges giving accounts of the condition of the growing crops of the season in various parts of our extended country. It must be remembered that these accounts are not the stereotyped official reports sent monthly from the Agricultural Bureau in Washington, which are made up, in too many instances, probably, by parties who have personal interests at stake; but they come fresh from the localities in which the crops are growing, and which reflect the actual situation without bias or favor, literally holding, as it were, the mirror up to nature.

With a few unimportant exceptions—exceptions in which the hand of the croaker and speculator can be clearly traced—it will be seen that the country promises to be blessed with a harvest in all the staple productions—in the yield of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, in short, in all the cereal products of the earth, as well as in the important branches of fruits and vegetables, such as never before has been garnered on American soil. Luxuriant as the crops in former years have been—so bounteous that we have had plenty for ourselves and enough to spare for starving millions in Europe—the auguries are that the coming one (and in some sections of the country part of it is already in market) will eclipse them all and make the poorest rejoice that for a twelve-month at least there is no danger of any one going a-hungered. This great evidence of the wealth of the nation is more precious than the productions of the gold and silver mountains of California, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, or any other of the bullion-yielding sections of our country. A bushel of wheat is worth more than a ton of gold in a time of famine. When the starving Arab picked up in the desert a sack he hoped contained food, and found it filled with gems of priceless value, "Alas!" he exclaimed, "they are nothing but pearls!" This is not likely to be the lamentation of the American population the coming year. They have not only the gems, but, thanks to a beneficent Providence, they have the food, the staff of life, the fibre for the cloth to clothe them, the succulent and the esculent, productions of the field and the garden, the luscious fruits of the orchard and the vinery, to regale them in their hours of repose and contentment. How happy should we be as a great people! Why should we allow politics and politicians to mar our enjoyment, to interrupt the flow of that pellucid stream of felicity which Heaven and nature have so liberally vouchsafed us? Let, therefore, the disturbing elements be cast to the east winds, and let our people throughout the broad latitudes of our country keep on in the measured path of duty, frugality and industry, with the assurance that their future bed will be one of roses and their covering that of soft velvet and fine linen.

A Lively Campaign in Virginia.

There is a very active campaign on the part of the conservatives in Virginia who support Walker, liberal republican, for Governor, against Wells, ultra radical, and who go for striking out certain rebel-disfranchising clauses from the constitution to be voted upon, against the radical policy of retaining these clauses; and there is a very fair prospect of a handsome conservative victory on the Governor, on the constitution and on Congressmen. The negroes, almost *en masse*, are with the extreme radicals, but the registered whites, apparently almost *en masse*, are conservatives, and they have, we believe, on the last registration nearly forty thousand majority over the blacks. It is somewhat remarkable that in both Virginia and Tennessee the radicals are dead against Greeley's magnanimous ideas of a universal amnesty, and that in Virginia, at least so far as the commanding general of the military district may be supposed to speak and act by authority of General Grant, we may say that the administration too is ultra radical. But as the whole republican party in Virginia is on the ultra radical tack, and as General Canby pleads his duty to the laws of Congress, General Grant has here, perhaps, no choice as a party man, while in Tennessee the case is different. The election in Virginia will be held on Tuesday next, and the vote will doubtless be the largest ever cast in the State, larger, on account of the negro vote, than any aggregate vote heretofore, even when the new State of West Virginia was part of the old State.

GRANT, after his election, wrote to Dix that he had no intention to change our representative at the Court of France. He did not know Washburne's game, then, even up to that time.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, with the onset of the very hot weather, appears to be decidedly behind the mark of efficiency in what it ought to do to keep the city clean and keep down all sources of poison and pestilence. Complaints against nuisances of nearly every stripe were never so frequent as now.

GOOD EYES.—Somebody saw a thunderbolt at the Seaside House, Rockaway, on Sunday, "about the size of a six-pound cannon ball."

ELECTRIC SPARKS.—It is stated that young ladies make the best telegraph operators during a thunder storm, inasmuch as none have yet been found who are afraid of the electric sparks—"or any other man." When the French cable is laid, however, they may be a little more wary.

NOT RECIPROCATED.—If General Grant, as it is said, feels deep concern about Pennsylvania, it may be safely said that it is more than she does for him.

THE MONETARY STRINGENCY IN WALL STREET.—During the past two days late borrowers, in order to make up their accounts at bank, have been forced to pay as high as a half of one per cent interest for the use of funds over night. Yesterday the demand continued until after four o'clock, some of the banks having to remain open to accommodate customers who were tardy in making up their balances. The interest paid for one day was at the rate of one hundred and eighty per cent per annum. Of course no legitimate business can afford to pay such rates. Secretary Boutwell would do well to make a visit to this city and see what he can do toward relieving a monetary stringency which is fraught with great danger to mercantile men.

The Latest Allocution of the Pope.

On Sunday last the Holy Father pronounced an allocution, in which he reviewed the condition of the Church. In the allocution we discover nothing new nor anything that warrants the hope that wiser counsels are likely soon to prevail at the Vatican. The allocution breathes the spirit of lamentation. In Austria, Hungary, Poland and Spain all is wrong. The Church is shorn of her splendor and bereft of her power. According to the established style of such documents, the allocution reminds the enemies of Christ of the doom which awaits them. Of course all are enemies of Christ who do not think as the Pope thinks and whose views are not in harmony with the views entertained by the leading spirits of the Holy Catholic Church. These enemies, who are now numerous, will no doubt be grateful to the Holy Father for the prayers which he promises to address to Heaven for their welfare. Would it not be better for the Pope to accept the situation and endeavor to place the chair of St. Peter in harmony with the age. The railroad, the telegraph and the printing press are stronger than Rome. If Rome will not set itself in line and move on its doom is sealed, and no power of prayer will be able to save it. Our best wish for the Holy Father is that he accept the new religion and use the new missionary agents. Unless he mount the railway car and use the electric battery and call the newspaper to his aid he will never overtake Italy, and Austria, and Hungary and Spain. In these days action is more potent than prayer, deeds more effective than words.

SUNDRIES.—In May our people spent $222,000 going to theatres, $751,000 riding on street cars, and $97,000 riding in omnibuses.

LATEST FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—It is given out that ex-President Fillmore is of the opinion that we are drifting to an empire. So says General Frank Blair, so says Andy Johnson, so, no doubt, thinks poor Pierce, and so says Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the late Southern State rights establishment at Richmond. And what is the remedy they propose? The old fatal remedy of State sovereignty and the constitution as it was. But they are not alone; for the old French Bourbons believe in a restoration of the age before the deluge.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—The Chief Justice, after having made a Southern political prospecting tour in view of the next Democratic Presidential Convention, and having been hailed as the coming man by the Southern conservatives all along his line of observations, has, it is reported, gone to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs for the benefit of his health. We would caution the Chief Justice in that dangerous locality to beware of involving himself in unprofitable political complications with the generals of the late Southern confederacy; for otherwise he may be taken in and done for as those generals did for General Rosecrans in the capacity of a peacemaker. Indeed, as a Presidential candidate we think that the Chief Justice can find no better climate just now than Ohio, and no better healing waters for his peculiar ailment than they have in Ohio, his own State. We say this because the issues have not yet been joined, and will not perhaps be distinctly made for several years to come, upon which the next Presidential contest will be shaped and decided, and because in this view any engineering or campaigning, North or South, now by any man as a candidate of either party is only so much time wasted and labor thrown away.

"THE NATIONAL GAME"—The Virginia Election, July 6.

STREET CAR ACCIDENTS.—On one of the green cars that run from the HERALD office door up East Broadway and avenue D occurred an incident yesterday that illustrates how the infirm are thrown into the streets from the car platforms with broken limbs. An old lady, a cripple, asked the conductor to let her out at Houston street. He did not stop the car for her till she was half a block below the corner, then abusively asked her why she did not get out at Houston street, though she was evidently ignorant of the locality, and then so rudely hurried the poor old cripple that persons in the car had to interfere and stop him. Had the woman been the only passenger there would have been, in all likelihood, what is called an "unaccountable catastrophe." This was on car 44, at about nine A. M., on the down trip.

NOT EXACTLY IN POINT.—England still endeavors to find consolation in the fact that the return of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers to the Island from the United States constitutes a national "set off" to her own conduct in the case of the Alabama. A muddle-headed London writer says the Alabama "escaped unarmed, with an ordinary merchantman's crew on board." She "escaped!" Why and for what purpose was she built? An "ordinary merchantman's crew!" Where did the guns come from? How did she find them at the Azores? Why did she terrorize over and rob our trading navy? Who fought the Kearsarge? What became of Queen Victoria's neutrality proclamation? John Bull had better give up the Alabama case and pay our bill. The American people understand the Cuban question thoroughly.

A FINE CHANCE FOR ROBESON—To restore the former Indian names to our vessels of war, which were pirated from them by his predecessor, in order to christen them with the hackneyed names of the English navy, some of which, moreover, were wiped out by American tars during the war of 1812.

A NEW ANVIL CHORUS.—Alvin Adams, the celebrated express pioneer, has presented a personal gift of $300 to Jubilee Gilmore. This should entitle Mr. Adams to a separate bar in a new Anvil chorus, for it requires but a simple process to change the name of Alvin into Anvil. This might be improvised "expressly" for some noted occasion.

BUCKEYE ENTERPRISE.—Cincinnati has voted, by fifteen to one, to subscribe ten millions toward the construction of a railroad between that city and Chattanooga, Tennessee. This is commendable for Western enterprise. Here in New York, when five or ten millions are wanted for a railroad or any other feasible enterprise, it is only necessary to go into Wall street or to apply to any half dozen capitalists, and ten to one—which is better than fifteen to one—you get it.

The Tennessee Contest—General Grant.

It is given out in the newspapers that General Grant has been forced to take sides in the contest now going on in Tennessee, and that he has declared in favor of Stokes, extreme rebel-disfranchising radical, against Senter, moderate republican, who goes for impartial suffrage and a general amnesty. It is said that Stokes has made a strong appeal to the President to have the patronage of the State thrown in his favor, and that the President has responded favorably; and that Senator Brownlow's course in supporting Senter has neutralized whatever influence he had with the administration. We place but little reliance on this report. We rather think, first, that General Grant has determined to take no part in this Tennessee family quarrel; and, secondly, because of his liberal inclinations we think that in taking sides he would take the side of Senter, whose only heresy, as judged by the ultra radicals, is his declared adhesion to the policy of removing the disabilities from disfranchised rebels and permitting them to vote. Brownlow, according to Andy Johnson, supports Senter on this policy because he sees that Senter will be elected, and wishes to be on the winning side, and we apprehend that Johnson in this opinion is more than half right. Nor can we believe, until we have the news reliable and direct from Tennessee, that at this late day General Grant has taken or intends to take ground in favor of the continuance indefinitely of the disfranchisement of more than two-thirds of the white men of Tennessee on account of the rebellion, when the best republicans of the State and the majority are going the other way.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.—Roderick Random Butler, a friend of Stokes, refused to divide the time at a public meeting with Colonel Dave Nelson, a friend of Senter, the opposing candidate for Governor, whereupon the Colonel remarked, in the usual revolving style of Southwestern bowie knife persuasiveness, "One of two things must take place here this day—a speech by me, or a funeral by somebody." There was no funeral. Subsequently something Butler said was pronounced a "Tennessee lie"—which is the worst kind of mendacity—and Butler himself declared to be a "Tennessee liar"—(the adjectives are our own.) Butler did not, it seems, resent the affront, although it was sent and resent. Roderick Random had better have his name changed by the Legislature to Rinaldo Rinaldini—or something fierce like that. Then, perchance, there may be found some fight in him.

CABINET PERFORMANCES.—A "Bride for an Hour"—representing Pennsylvania's place in the Cabinet. To be succeeded by "The Follies of a Night," after the curtain falls.

ANDY JOHNSON, it is said, is about to write a book. It will no doubt contain many a chapter of Lam-entations.

OUR ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Report from Admiral Rowan—Progress of the Civil War in Japan—Movements of the Vessels of the Squadron—United States Naval Officers at an Elephant Hunt.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1869.

Admiral Rowan reports to the department from Yokohama, under date of May 23, the expected renewal of the civil war in Japan, the season for military and naval operations having arrived. The Mikado's government had determined to dislodge Enomoto from his defences in the vicinity of Hakodadi. A squadron of ships, including the Stonewall, was equipped for sea in Jeddo bay. During the inspection the flagship blew up, with much loss of life. There were rumors of the Stonewall's machinery being out of order, and of her having sustained injury from grounding. Enomoto is said to hold a strong position to the northward and eastward of Hakodadi with troops in good discipline, well fed, armed and equipped; and under the drilling of French officers, which they had received during the winter, it was thought the government would have some trouble in dislodging him. One of Enomoto's vessels, the Ashuelot, has entered the harbors of Jeddo and Yokohama, took a survey of the vessels and naval preparations of the Mikado and retired without molestation from the fleet or forts. Rear Admiral Rowan expresses the opinion that all that it wanted to make Japan strong is peace and loyalty among the princes and smaller daimios, the Mikado being unquestionably the supreme ruler of Japan, temporally and spiritually, and the Tycoonate abolished.

The Admiral reports under date of May 1 the distribution of the vessels of his squadron as follows:—Flagship Piscataqua, Commander English, at Shanghae; Oneida, Captain Creighton, at Hong Kong (having returned from Siam); Monocacy, Commander Parker, at Shanghae; Iroquois, Lieutenant Commander Mahan, left Amoy April 24 for Nagasaki; Ashuelot, Commander Law, under orders to Nagasaki; Aroostook, Lieutenant Commander Bradford, at Hiogo; Manmee, Lieutenant Commander Cushing, ordered to Nagasaki; Unadilla, Lieutenant Commander Yates, at Hong Kong; Idaho, Lieutenant Commander Hooker, at Nagasaki. The health of the squadron is reported to be excellent. The Monocacy left Hong Kong April 12 for Shanghae, giving passage to J. Ross Browne, United States Minister to China. On her way up she anchored at Swatow, where she was visited by the Taoti, who received a salute. He seemed to be much pleased with the reception. Amoy, Foo-Chow and Ningpo were also visited, and Mr. Browne was landed at Shanghae April 27.

The Oneida left Hong Kong on the 6th of March and arrived at Bangkok on the 15th of March. Captain Creighton had an interview with the Prime Minister and an audience with the King of Siam. Captain Creighton was invited to participate in the festival of elephant hunting, and a steamer was placed at his disposal. He, with ten officers of the Oneida, went to Anynthia, fifty miles up the river, and witnessed the elephant hunt. They were treated with great courtesy and hospitality by the government officials. The government of Siam express great desire for the cultivation of friendly feelings with the United States.

The Oneida also visited the French settlement of Saigon and returned to Hong Kong April 15.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Bark Harriet Lievesley Run Down by the Steamship Hammonia—One Man Lost.

The dense fog which has prevailed on our coast the past week or two has been the means of considerable damage, and, in two instances, loss of life. The first, the bark Mary A. Troop, run down by the steamship Pennsylvania, in which six lives were lost. Again, the bark George S. Brown, sunk in the Sound by the steamboat Bristol, in which case, fortunately, no lives were sacrificed. And to-day we still have another to record, the bark Harriet Lievesley, of Pictou, N. S., Captain Waters, which sailed from this port, in ballast, on the 24th inst., for Pictou, N. S., was run into and sunk by the steamship Hammonia, on the morning of the 28th inst., in latitude 40 30, longitude 69 50, in which a seaman, named Gustave ——, a German, was drowned. Several of the crew were obliged to leave the bark half naked. The Harriet Lievesley was 315 tons burden, built at Pictou, N. S., in 1864, and owned by Messrs. Ives and others, at Pictou.

OBITUARY.

Nathaniel S. Benton.

A telegram from Albany reports the death, in that city yesterday, of Nathaniel S. Benton, late Auditor of the Canal Board. The deceased was for nearly half a century one of the leading politicians in this State. In 1828 he was elected to the Senate, and for several years was the leader of the democratic party in that body. In 1845 he was elected Secretary of State, serving out one term of two years. In 1856 Mr. Benton was chosen Auditor of the State Senate, and held the position until his death. He had reached a venerable age, and passed away possessing many friends, who respected him for his sterling integrity and general amiability of character.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Policy of General De Rodas in Cuba.

He Expects Fifty Thousand Native Volunteers to Help Him.

The English Press on American Neutrality.

FENIAN MEETING IN DUBLIN.

The Allies in Paraguay Marching on Lopez.

Progress of the Political Campaign in Virginia.

Loss of a Surveying Party in the Colorado Rapids.

CUBA.

General De Rodas Counts on the Aid of Fifty Thousand Volunteers to Suppress the Revolution—General Lesca Pursuing Insurgents.

HAVANA, June 29, 1869.

Don Espinar, late Acting Captain General, gave a dinner yesterday in honor of General De Rodas. The latter made a speech. He declared that he came to the island counting on the aid of 50,000 volunteers in the suppression of the rebellion.

Complete harmony exists between the new Captain General and the volunteers.

The Spanish Admiral has returned from a cruise.

General Lesca is actively pursuing the bands of insurgents in the Cinco Villas district, and has frequent encounters with them. The *Diario* says he places the volunteer cavalry, composed of native Cubans, in the front rank, as the defenders of the integrity of the island.

It is supposed that the insurgents executed the entire company of Spanish soldiers captured at Sabana Nueve. The charred corpse of a Spanish officer was found in the ruins of one of the houses.

ENGLAND.

Cuban Expeditions from the United States—An English Opinion of Them—What Relation They Bear to the Escape of the Alabama.

LONDON, June 29, 1869.

The *Star* to-day, commenting on the reported departure from New York of Colonel Ryan's expedition for Cuba, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain. It says:—"We are interested in the conduct of the United Stated government in this matter. America now stands in relation to Cuba exactly as England did in relation to the Southern confederacy. Her neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectively enforced, or she will lose the hold she has gained on public opinion, which insures the fair consideration of the Alabama claims. The Alabama escaped unarmed, with an ordinary merchantman's crew on board, and we are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of 800 men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from present accounts of the affair, appears to be an infraction of neutrality just as flagrant as the escape of the Alabama, and one which could have been much more easily prevented."

IRELAND.

Meeting to Aid the Imprisoned Fenians.

DUBLIN, June, 29, 1869.

A meeting was held in this city last night to urge upon the government the release of the Fenian prisoners. Nearly 4,000 people were present. Mr. Butt, a prominent lawyer, made a speech, in the course of which he said the motto of all true Irishmen ought to be—"Bide your time; put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry." If the British government persisted in keeping these men incarcerated all its professions of conciliation would be useless.

Mr. Williams, of Dungarvon, made an impassioned speech. He declared that the Fenian prisoners would not accept mercy. They demanded justice from the ministers. If the latter refused it let the blood be upon their own heads. He would not, however, advocate a resort to the sword, for that doctrine was now out of time.

FRANCE.

Alleged Ill Treatment of an American Citizen During the Paris Riots.

PARIS, June 20, 1869.

Mr. J. Q. Warren, an American citizen, has entered a formal complaint to Minister Washburne of ill treatment and arrest by the French authorities during the recent election riots. He demands compensation.

The Laying of the New Atlantic Cable—The Great Eastern Again Heard From.

LONDON, June 29, 1869.

Telegraphic advices have been received from the steamship Great Eastern up to Monday noon. At that time she was in latitude 48 deg 22 min., longitude 25 deg. 11 min., having run 823 knots from Brest and paid out 916 knots of the cable. The signals were still good. All well.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolutionary Outbreak at Montevideo—Progress of the Paraguayan War—March of the Allies into the Interior—The Paraguayans Abandon Patinho Cue.

LISBON, June 29, 1869.

The French mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro June 6, has arrived.

A revolution had broken out at Montevideo, Uruguay, caused by the disorganized condition of the finances. Caraballa had raised the standard of insurrection in the provinces.

Advices from Asuncion are to the 14th of May. The allied forces had commenced their march into the interior. They captured many prisoners on the way and took the town of Yvilny by surprise. The Paraguayans had abandoned their position at Patinho Cue.

ST. DOMINGO.

Naval Rebels Declared Pirates—The Dominican Troops Remain Faithful to Baez—Citizens Offering their Services to Defend the Frontiers.

ST. DOMINGO, June 20, Via HAVANA, June 29, 1869.

The Dominican Senate has declared General Luperon and the crew of the steamer Telegrafo pirates.

The people of Puerta Plata and Samana refused to receive Luperon, who has issued a proclamation of rebellion.

The Dominican troops remain faithful to President Baez.

The *Boletin Official* reports that the provinces of Cibao, Seybro and Samana are tranquil. More troops are needed, but large numbers of citizens are offering their services to defend the frontier.

THE PLAINS.

Massacres by Kansas Indians—Return of Surveying Parties—No Regular War Contemplated—More Troops Required for Protection of the Frontier.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1869.

Surveyor General Babcock, of Kansas, in a letter to President Grant, dated June 20, says that Governor Harvey had visited in person all the settlements where the Indian enormities were recently committed, and ascertained that more than thirty persons in all had been killed. Agent Hoag places the number at about twenty. At the time of the outbreak four surveying parties were in the field. All had returned. Two of them report that they saw no Indians, the third that they saw several small bands, and the fourth party say that they were attacked by a small band, which fled after the surveying party had fired four or five shots. All the surveying parties were frightened and declined returning to the field at present. The Indians are not combined, and do not intend to bring on a regular war. There are several small bands scouring over the country for mischief, and intend to kill and plunder without taking too many chances. Settlers and trains are in great danger from these parties. General Schofield has comparatively few troops for so wide an extent of country. The Governor of Kansas therefore asks the President for additional troops; if they cannot be furnished then he requests authority to raise a regiment of volunteers, and Surveyor General Babcock joins in this request.

Reported Loss of an Exploring Party in the Colorado Canon.

ST. LOUIS, June 29, 1869.

A special despatch from Green River City, Wyoming Territory, dated yesterday, says that one of the members of the celebrated Powell exploring party had just reached that point, having escaped, after incredible hardships, out of the cañon of the Colorado. He reports that the whole party excepting himself perished while attempting to cross the rapids. He had crossed above, and from the west bank witnessed the frightful disaster which left him alone 500 miles from the nearest settlement, without supplies and almost without hope. Not daring to leave the stream lest he should get lost, he ascended the bank to Green River City, the crossing of the Pacific road, where he received such attention as he required. To this the *Republican* appends the following note:—The fact that the despatch fails to give the name of the survivor of the expedition leads us to hope that the statement may have been told by some half starved hunter, who wished to enlist sympathy. Undeniably it is possible; even, perhaps, probable. If half the stories of travellers are true, the rapids of the Colorado can only be crossed by birds.

The Denver Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 29, 1869.

A Denver despatch says:—Two hundred thousand crossties for the Denver Pacific Railroad have been floated down the Cache le Poudre river, and that 100,000 more are coming down. The contract for ties for the first sixty-five miles of the road will be completed July 5.

VIRGINIA.

Order from General Canby Extending the Stay Law of Virginia—General Van Wyck, of New York, upon the Stump.

WASHINGTON, June 29. 1869.

I have just received the following intelligence from Richmond. General Canby to-day issued the following order extending the Stay law:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 80.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., June 29, 1869.

First.—Paragraph one of General Orders No. 140, dated December 22, 1868, from these headquarters, is hereby modified to read as follows:—

The stay of executions against personal property, so far only as the same exists under laws lately in force and by which the provisions thereof expired on the 1st day of January, 1869, shall be and is hereby extended until the 1st day of January, 1870, provided that the debtor shall have paid, subsequent to January 1, 1869, and before August 1, 1869, one year's interest upon the principal sum due; but, if before the last named date such payment of interest shall not have been made, no execution shall be further stayed against personal property, as provided for in this order; and provided further that, in cases where the principal debt is due to the estate of any minor, widow, or unmarried woman, or insane person, as the beneficiary of a trust, whether in the hands of executors, guardians, administrators, trustees, commissioners in chancery or other fiduciary, or invested by any such in his or their fiduciary capacity, in addition to the payment of one year's interest as above required, one-third of the whole arrears of interest on the principal due shall be paid by the debtor on or before the 1st of September, 1869, and one-half of the remainder of the said arrears of interest on or before the 1st of November, 1869, to entitle such debtor to the stay of execution provided for by this order.

Second.—At any sale of real estate by virtue of any degree or order of any court of this State, if the highest amount offered or bid at such sale for such real estate shall be less than two-thirds of the amount of the valuation of such real estate as assessed in the last preceding assessment for State taxes, and a minute of which assessed valuation shall be certified on the process by the officer holding the same, then in every such case it shall be the duty of the sheriff, commissioner or other officer or person conducting such sale, at the request of either or any party to the record, then and there to adjourn and postpone such sale for the period of two calendar months; provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any case in which the debt or liability sought to be enforced was contracted or incurred since the 2d day of April, 1865, or in which the Commonwealth is the creditor or party beneficially entitled, or taxes levied or assessment due a county or corporation.

The third General Orders, No. 28, dated March 12, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of General Orders 149 from these headquarters, December 22, 1868, are hereby continued in force and made applicable to this order.

By command of

Brevet Major General CANBY.

LOUIS V. CASIARC, A. D. C., A. A. A. General.

This order will relieve the anxieties of a large debtor class. It is estimated that there are 385,000 executions issued in this State, a large portion of which were issued by Northern merchants.

Congressman Van Wyck, who has been invoked to save, if possible, the failing fortunes of Governor Wells, this evening addressed about 1,500 negroes on the Capitol square. He made the same stereotyped speech of all Northern orators upon making their début in the South. The causes of the war, its terrible disasters, and a eulogy of the dead and the glorious results growing out of the war in the establishment of human liberty and freedom, formed the theme of the greater portion of the address. Mr. Van Wyck was peculiarly sore upon the subject of carpet-bagging, and complained bitterly of the course of the press heretofore towards this class of migratory individuals. The ostracism of Northern men and the class of Southern men called scalawags was denounced in unmeasured terms; and for himself, the orator claimed he had business here or anywhere else he chose to speak on the sacred soil. Both the gubernatorial candidates were carpet-baggers, and both claimed to be republicans, but Walker being the candidate of the democracy should not be trusted by the colored men, to whom he appealed in the most earnest manner to vote for Wells, the true republican candidate. There was little enthusiasm in the crowd.

Enthusiastic Reception of Colonel Walker—Great Revulsion of Sentiment in Virginia—Conservative Majority Estimated at 25,000.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1869.

At a late hour to night I received from Richmond the following intelligence concerning the canvass in Virginia:—

Colonel Gilbert C. Walker, the conservative republican candidate for Governor, reached here this afternoon, after a stumping tour of over six weeks' duration, which embraced every section of Virginia. The Colonel is highly elated with the prospects of his success, and states that the revolution in public sentiment and the enthusiasm created in his case—a Northern man—are really marvellous. Everywhere he was cordially received and taken by the hand, and the tour was nothing short of a series of ovations. He believes that he will carry the entire white vote and a large portion of the colored vote, and, being without political antecedents in the State, there will be none of the prejudice that would exist in the case of a former whig or democrat. With the exception of two counties of all visited in the southwest, the valley and the Piedmont region, all had large white majorities. Mr. Walker calculates at least a majority of thirty in the Legislature and 25,000 majority in his election. To-night he was serenaded at the Exchange Hotel, responding in a brief speech, which was received with the most enthusiastic cheers.

MARYLAND.

Condemnation in the United States Court of the Steamship Cuba.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1869.

In the United States District Court this morning Judge Giles delivered an oral opinion in the case of the United States vs. the steamship Cuba, libelled on information of having brought on the voyage from Havana 45,000 cigars not placed on the manifest. After reviewing the testimony adduced and the facts presented in the case Judge Giles decided that the steamer, under the acts of Congress relating to commerce with foreign countries, was clearly liable to forfeiture, and that he would sign a decree of condemnation and forfeiture. The counsel for the owners gave notice of appeal.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rich Silver Discoveries in Nevada—Survey of the Northern Pacific Railway—Earthquake in Washington Territory—Indian Murder in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1869.

Discoveries of rich silver mines between White Pine and the head of navigation on the Colorado river are announced. One ledge is described of very rich ore, thirty feet wide. Wood, water and grass are abundant in the neighborhood of the new mines, which are situated not far from the line of the survey of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Prominent merchants are considering the propriety of calling a mass meeting to organize measures for the protection of the Chinese immigrants daily arriving here.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, reports that the Indians on the Alsea reservation are arming and leaving, because of their dissatisfaction at the change from civil to military supervision.

A party of gentlemen, who propose to make a survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad, left San Francisco to-day for Portland, Oregon, and Olympia, Washington Territory, accompanied by Thomas W. Canfield, general agent of the company. After examing the bays and harbors of Puget Sound the party will proceed to Walla Walla, thence northeasterly to Cœur d'Alene and Pend d'Oreille lakes, up the Columbia to Montana, passing by Deer Lodge Valley, to Gallatin City, Helena, and Cadot's and Mullan's passes in the Rocky Mountains. After exploring the passes and the upper Yellowstone river the party will go down that river or the Missouri to Fort Clark, where they expect to meet another expedition from Lake Superior.

Senators Wade and Conkling left for the East to-day overland. William H. Seward left Promontory Point for San Francisco this afternoon. He declined the invitation from Sacramento City to attend the Fourth of July celebration in that place.

A heavy shock of earthquake at Seattle and Olympia, Washington Territory, yesterday, created considerable alarm among the people. No damage resulted to the buildings.

J. G. Sheldon, formerly of Albany, N. Y., was murdered by Indians May 13, near Prescott, Arizona.

Five companies of United States infantry have arrived here from Arizona, *en route* for Louisville, Ky., for service in the Division of the South.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Great Success of the Gilmore Testimonial Concert—15,000 Persons Present—An Enjoyable Entertainment.

BOSTON, June 29, 1869.

The much talked of testimonial concert for the benefit of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the projector of the late Peace Jubilee, took place at the Coliseum this afternoon. The great building has recently received some additional adornment in the way of flowers, but the contribution was not so generous as to attract universal attention. The feeling of gratitude towards Mr. Gilmore for what he has recently done in behalf of the divine art and also for the city he represents, was well illustrated in the presence of an audience which numbered about 15,000 persons. These were enough to comfortably fill the vast structure, empty benches being visible only in the remote corners. About 7,500 choristers responded to the invitation to be present, and an efficient orchestra of 600 or 700 performers was collected. The programme was a rare one, embodying the best part of those of the Jubilee week, the "Anvil Chorus," "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" being the notable features, produced as they were with the exciting artillery accompaniment. All these were encored, while the overtures to "Tannhauser" and "William Tell" were warmly applauded. Taken as a whole the entertainment was a very enjoyable one. The audience was in excellent spirits, and accorded to Mr. Gilmore, as he took the conductor's stand, a most hearty and prolonged ovation. This and the music were enjoyable features, but there were others which caused unpleasant feelings. The executive committee had on hand a myriad of policemen, who, in the exercise of unnecessarily stringent orders, appeared at every turn and occasioned more confusion than they prevented by adhering strictly to stupid orders and allowing no one, lady or gentleman, to move an inch without certain pasteboards, which were not procurable either by favor or for money. The press committee of the late festival, which rendered such efficient service to reporters and correspondents, were ignored; the press headquarters were a sealed book, and the executive committee were so close-mouthed and grouty that all information, save that which the power of vision gave them, was to reporters and visiting correspondents, of whom many were present, wholly inaccessible. Judging from the assembly the proceeds of the concert to Mr. Gilmore will be quite acceptable, but a knowledge of the net amount is, with many other things which the public would like to know, sealed up in the hearts of the omnipotent and penny-wise committee, who will doubtless speak "officially" when they get ready.

MAINE.

State Temperance Convention—Formation of a Political Party on Prohibitory Principles—N. G. Hichborn Nominated for Governor.

PORTLAND, June 29, 1869.

The State Temperance Convention met here to-day, 200 delegates present, and Henry Tallman, of Bath, presiding. He, with most of the other speakers of the morning session, strongly urged independent temperance nominations for all offices, from Governor to town representatives.

At the afternoon session, in view of the organization of a temperance party being completed, several delegates were appointed to attend the National Temperance Convention in Chicago September 1.

On the question of the appointment of a State committee being raised, Frederick N. Dow, son of General Neal Dow, resigned his position on that committee, he considering the action of the Convention as detrimental to the cause of temperance.

Major Shorey, of the Bath *Times*, also resigned, expressing similar sentiments. B. C. Jordan and Dr. Moonen also resigned, that the Convention might be free in choosing a new committee.

Rev. W. P. Morrill offered the prohibition resolution of the Bangor Republican platform, which was almost unanimously laid on the table.

The Committee on Nominations presented the name of N. G. Hichborn, of Stockton, as candidate for Governor, which was enthusiastically accepted.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention—General Franklin Smith Nominated for Governor.

BANGOR, June 29, 1869.

The State Democratic Convention met here to-day. Six hundred and sixteen delegates were present. The Convention organized by the choice of C P. Kimball, of Portland, as President; a vice president from each county, four secretaries, and the appointment of the usual committees.

An informal ballot resulted in the nomination of C. P. Kimball, of Portland, for Governor, he receiving 445 votes, against 71 for all others.

The Convention then made the nomination of Mr. Kimball unanimous, but he declined to accept, and another vote was taken, with the following result.—Whole number of votes cast, 330, of which General Franklin Smith, of Waterville, received 217. The nomination was made unanimous, and the President was instructed to notify General Smith of his nomination.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the democratic party of Maine are unalterably opposed to the present protective tariff system, so destructive to commercial ship building and the general business interests and prosperity of the country; reaffirming their adherence to the doctrines of free trade, the maintenance of the rights of States unimpaired, equality in taxation, including United States bonds, a uniform currency, opposition to centralization of power in the general government, in favor of an economical and just administration of public affairs in accordance with the principles of the constitution of the United States, declaring that the history and record of the democratic party furnishes a sure guarantee that in the event of their ascendancy they will settle all questions which agitate the public mind in such a manner as to conduce to the welfare of the public; that the gallant soldiers and sailors who fought the battles of the Union from patriotic motives are entitled to the gratitude and support of the people, and endorsing the nomination of General Smith for Governor.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 29—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 80⅝. Stocks closed firm, Eries, 19½; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 29.—United States five-twenty bonds, 86⅞.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 29—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed a shade firmer. Middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 29.—Cotton firmer at 148f. per cwt for low middlings afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Corn, 29s. per quarter for old mixed Western, and 27s. 6d. for new do. Flour, 22s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal. Peas, 37s 6d per quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 9s. 11d. per cental for California white and 8s. 10d. for No. 2 red Western.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 6½d. per gallon.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cheese, 70s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 29.—Linseed oil, £31 5s. per ton. Tallow, 44s 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, June 29.—Petroleum, 49f. per bbl. for standard white.

WASHINGTON.

REVERDY JOHNSON AT THE CAPITAL.

Conclusion of the Bradley Libel Case Against Judge Fisher.

The Municipal Authorities and the Printers' Squabble.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1869.

Arrival of Reverdy Johnson—The Ex-Minister Correcting His Record.

Reverdy Johnson, our late Minister to England, arrived this evening from Baltimore and is stopping at Willard's Hotel. The object of his visit is to settle up matters with the State Department and to attend to some private business. Mr. Johnson looks well and is in good spirits. He denounces as almost an entire fabrication the account of a conversation had with him a few weeks ago by the correspondent of one of your contemporaries. He declares the account hardly contains a single word that he uttered, and that the young man who called upon him promised positively not to use his (Johnson's) name in connection with anything he might publish. I am authorized to make this statement in justice to Mr. Johnson. He will remain here until Saturday next, and will call upon President Grant and Secretary Fish to-morrow, and afterwards pay his respects to ex-President Johnson.

The Bradley-Fisher Libel Case.

The libel case of Joseph H. Bradley against Judge Fisher was again before the Circuit Court to-day. Judge Wylie decided that the *bona fides* of a judge cannot be impugned in an action at law, even though the judge has acted improperly or corruptly, and that an order made punishing for a contempt in the course of a trial is to be regarded as an order in the case, though the punishment be not inflicted until the case closed. The bill of exceptions of plaintiff was filed, and under the ruling of the Court the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. The case now goes to the General Term.

The Negro Printer Question—The Washington Aldermen Enter Into the Dispute—The Newspapers Called on to Discharge "Disloyal" Compositors.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of this city last night the following preamble and resolutions were offered and referred to a select committee:—

Whereas there is now going on within the ranks of that large and influential body of printers known as the Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, of this city, a contest for the abrogation of all distinctions founded upon race or color, involving principles which underlie the very foundations of true democracy, the existence and continued well being of our republican form of government; and whereas it appears from the report of the *Daily Republican* of this city that the opponents in Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, to the recognition of Lewis H. Douglass, a colored printer, now employed at the government printing office, as a member of their craft are recruited mainly from the newspaper offices of this city; and whereas the *Congressional Globe*, the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Daily National Republican* and the *Evening Star* are recipients in a generous degree of the hospitable patronage of the republican party, both local and national, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of two, one from each branch of the City Council, be appointed by the presiding officers thereof, to wait upon the proprietors of said journals and request that the places of men who are notoriously open-mouthed and noisy adherents of the late rebellion, and especially active and vindictive in embarrassing the Congressional Printer, Mr. A. M. Clapp, in the exercise of his official duty to his government and in his noble effort to give expression to the national will, be supplied with employés who are in accord with such will, and who now ignore that horrible dogma that a negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect.

A Crowd Disappointed.

In anticipation of a speech from ex-President Johnson a small number of persons were attracted to his hotel, but they were disappointed, there being no serenade or other demonstration up to half-past eleven to-night.

Another Change in Names of War Vessels Determined Upon.

A gentleman who has gone to the trouble of making the examination states that a careful comparison of the names of war vessels as found in the British Naval Register with the new names given our naval vessels by the late Secretary Borie shows that they are identical. He concludes that Borie must have taken the British Naval Register as a guide in selecting new names for our men-of-war. It is probable that the new Secretary will change the names, and call the vessels, in accordance with law, after the names of States, Territories, lakes, rivers and cities of the United States, instead of after the ships of the British navy. The insinuation thrown out that the change in the names of the vessels was made at the instance of Admiral Porter is incorrect. In this matter, at least, Mr. Borie acted on his own notion. Admiral Porter, it is understood, prefers the old Indian names.

Serious Accident During a Game of Base Ball.

A distressing accident occurred this afternoon during the game of base ball between the Pastime Club, of Baltimore, and the Olympics, of this city, by which the catcher of the former club had his leg broken just below the knee. The accident, which occurred about the sixth innings, was occasioned by one of the Olympics falling against him on a home run and, of course, put an end to the game. The injured man's leg was set by a surgeon in a very few minutes after the accident.

Discharge of Clerks in the War Department.

The long expected order reducing the clerical force of the War Department will, it is understood, be issued to-morrow in its modified form. It will discharge but about fifty instead of five hundred, as at first contemplated.

Sale of Public Lands in Wisconsin.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing the disposal of 92,850 acres of the public domain at local offices at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, during the past month. Nearly all the land disposed of was sold for cost; but some was taken under the Homestead law and some located with military bounty land warrants. The cash sales amounted to $120,72.

Personal.

The Secretary of the Navy left for his home in New Jersey this evening. He was called away so suddenly and so unexpectedly that he had no time to arrange either the business of his office as Attorney General or his own private affairs. He will be absent for some days. There are now four members of the Cabinet absent from the city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Library Company—The Bequest of Dr. Rush.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company held a meeting to-day to decide as to the acceptance of the bequest of Dr. Rush. It was stated that the estate was appraised at $1,067,000. Much opposition was evinced against the site selected on South Broad street for a new library. The executor stated that if the bequest was not accepted he would proceed to erect a building for the Ridgeway Library on the lot already purchased. Mr. Fraley, after some strong remarks regarding the non-acceptance of the bequest, offered a resolution that all resolutions offered be referred to a committee of six stockholders and six directors of the Philadelphia Library; and that the whole matter be postponed for the present, and this committee report at the meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in October. Carried.

CONNECTICUT.

Extensive Damages by the Late Storm—Location of the Connecticut Western Railroad.

HARTFORD, June 29, 1869.

The storm of yesterday afternoon was very severe in this State, and especially in the northwestern towns. There are rumors of extensive damage, to roads and bridge, but no details are yet received.

The directors of the Connecticut Western Railroad, at a meeting at the Allyn House last evening, decided to locate the road by the northern route from this city through Bloomfield, Tariffville and Simsbury. The whole line is now located and will be put under contract soon.

NEW YORK.

Reply to Attorney General Hoar's Argument on the National Bank Question.

ALBANY, June 29, 1869.

The *Journal* to-day publishes an argument by E. W. Keyes, Deputy Superintendent of the Bank Department, reviewing the opinion of Attorney General Hoar, that national banks cannot be converted into State institutions. Mr. Keyes makes a strong argument, controverting the opinion of the Attorney General.

Address of Governor Hoffman to the Alumni of Union College.

SCHENECTADY, June 29, 1869.

Governor Hoffman addressed the alumni of Union College to-day. Ira Harris, who was attacked by paralysis at the meeting of the alumni to-day, has recovered his speech and is improving, but he will not be able to preside at the commencement to-morrow.

A larger gathering of those interested in the welfare of the college is present than has occurred for years. No election of president has yet been made.

RHODE ISLAND.

Collision of the Steamers City of Newport and Bay Queen.

PROVIDENCE, June 29, 1869.

The steamers City of Newport and Bay Queen collided in the bay yesterday afternoon in a dense fog and both were disabled. No lives were lost.

HORSE NOTES.

The executor's sale of the horses belonging to the estate of the late Peter Dubois came off yesterday morning. The attendance at the sale was quite numerous, but the bidding was by no means spirited, with but little manifestation to buy. Fanny Sprague, a well known trotting mare, was sold for $2,650, which was the largest sale made. Washington Irving, a very fast horse, supposed to be able to beat 2:30, brought only $1,175. Two colts, one two years old and the other one year old, both of fine trotting promise, fetched $210 and $220 respectively.

We understand that a remonstrance against the making of Sixth avenue, from the upper outlet of the Park, a dirt road or drive for light vehicles and fast horses, has been laid before the Park Commissioners. They will hold a meeting in the second week in July for the purpose of deciding that and other business matters. We think, however, that the Commissioners will not think it proper to disregard the wishes of the large and influential class of citizens who so numerously signed the petition in its favor, and whose ample resources will be so heavily taxed to defray the expenditure of opening a road so necessary to the general public.

Now that the engagements of American Girl are at an end for the present, a fine opportunity will be afforded to Mountain Boy to enter the lists against her for $5,000 or $10,000 a side. During the trotting meeting at the Union Course and previous to the great performance of American Girl at Narraganset, parties strongly in the interest of Mountain Boy were very persistent in their offers to trot him against the mare for a large amount. What do they say now, since her engagements are ended?

The purse for a great four mile heat race over the Fashion Course, to be run some time during the autumn, will close to-morrow afternoon at the office of the *Spirit of the Times*. We hope that it will be well filled, as it is the great American race, and cannot fail to draw a large assemblage to the grounds whenever it takes place. The carrying weight will be a little less than what is usual, being only 100 pounds, which is not too much for such horses as Aldebaran, Plantagenet, Privateer, General Yorke and some others fleet of foot and sound of lungs, but of indifferent quality as weight carriers.

The proprietor of the Fashion Course, we understand, contemplates offering an inducement to American Girl in the shape of a large purse, to make an attempt to beat the best time ever made on any track by a trotting horse. This of course includes the 2.17¼ made by Dexter at Buffalo. Such an attempt would draw a large concourse to the track, and exhibit the utmost powers of the mare. Should this arrangement be brought about, and she succeed in the undertaking, a greater crowd would be seen and more money would be won and lost on the event than has ever been on any race in this country.

Yesterday afternoon was a very enjoyable one, and the road was full of fine equipages. Among the throng we noticed—

Mr. David Bonner driving the fastest mare on the road—the beautiful Pocahontas. She fairly flew down the road.

Mr. George Alley was driving a very fast bay.

Mr. Casey was driving a fast brown mare called Rose. She trotted very fast.

Mr. Tull drove a fine gray horse.

Mr. Bennett drove a nice sorrel.

Mr. Lockwood held the reins over Champagne Charlie.

Mr. Abercassa drove a very fine pair of bays to a Park phaeton, a most unexceptionable establishment.

Mr. Wm Vanderbilt drove a pair of fast steppers to top wagon.

Mr. Olive drove a fast black to a top wagon.

Mr. Bourdwine drove a beautiful four-in-hand team to a magnificent vehicle, and they made a fine appearance.

Mr. Shaffer was driving his fast bay Hambletonian. He can beat a good one.

Alderman Farley was enjoying himself behind a nice bay.

Mr. McManus had out a fast six year old sorrel horse that stepped very well.

Mr. Stephenson drove a black roadster to a top wagon.

Mr. Raymond drove a fast brown horse.

Walter Briggs had a very fast gray.

Mr. Adams drove a fine bay.

Mr. Blanchard drove his fast sorrel horse to a new top wagon.

Mr. Ives drove a fine bay and gray team.

Mr. Bernstein drove his handsome bay.

Mr. Allyn was out with his fast bay horse.

Mr. Astor was taking the air in a stately barouche drawn by a fine pair of bays.

Mr. Brunner drove his fast roan stallion.

Mr. Ayres drove his bay horse.

Mr. De Forest had out his trotter, Billy. He is very fast.

Mr. T. Lockwood enjoyed himself behind a fine bay.

Mr. Alcott drove a fast pair of bays.

Mr. Cook had a fast dun-colored horse.

Mr. Elderd drove a sorrel to top wagon.

Mr. Schenck drove a fine bay.

Mr. I. B. Kerr had out his beautiful and fast gray Hero.

Mr. Ellery was sending his fast bay colt along at a lively rate.

John Harbeck drove a fast bay mare.

THE RACING AT THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The running meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds will be renewed to-day as the second day of the meeting. Five races in all will be run. They are of various lengths, from one mile and a quarter to two miles and a quarter, all of them being dashes. The entries for some of these races are very numerous, and, setting aside the confusion incident to so many horses running in one race, the sport will be highly exciting. Should the weather prove favorable an immense assemblage of the gay and fashionable of this metropolis and her sister city will be present on the grounds to participate in the enjoyment of a day devoted to pleasure and recreation. From the character of the horses entered for the Handicap Sweepstakes and the Prospect Park Cup rare sport may be expected. The following pool sales will show the relative estimation in which the horses are held by betting men and serve as a guide to the uninitiated on which to base their opinions.—

MILE AND A HALF DASH.				
Hotspur	$40	40	65	41
Hira	30	35	50	30
Metairie	25	25	35	26
Albuera	5	5	15	6
HANDICAP RACE.				
Metairie	$35	45	30	30
Ludlow	30	35	25	35
McDaniels	12	16	10	16
PROSPECT PARK CUP.				
Vauxhall	$55	60	66	75
Lancaster	30	32	35	40
General Yocke	19	15	25	30
Uncle Vic	12	13	20	23

RENSSELAER PARK RACES.

TROY, June 29, 1869.

At the Rensselaer Park to day the first race was for all horses that never beat three minutes; $200 to first horse, $125 to second and $75 to third. Eight started. Borda's Finnegan won the first, second and fourth heats. Time—2:34½, 2:34¾ and 2:40. Odikirk's No Name took the second money, and Mace's Locust the third.

The second race, for horses that never trotted better than 2:37; $600 to first horse, $300 to second and $100 to third. Six started. The race was won by Ross Gold Dust in three straight heats. Time—2:34½, 2:32¾ and 2:33. Daley's Topsey second, and Nellie Isham third.

The weather was fine and the track in good condition. The attendance was large.

FIRST SALE OF NEW WHEAT.—Mr. J. J. Cohen bought the first crop—about 150 bushels—of new wheat in this market last Tuesday at $1 67½. The wheat says the Rome *Courier*, was raised on the farm of Colonel W. S. Cothran, near this city.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun, June 26.*

AQUATIC.

The International Boat Race—Henley Regatta.

LONDON, June 19, 1869.

I have nothing to report as to the Oxford and Cambridge crews, who are to oppose the Harvard men on the Thames, with the exception that they have not as yet commenced special training. The Henley regatta took place this week, and all of our Oxford lot took part in it, with the exception of Darbyshire, the stroke. Yarborough, who rows No. 2, tried for the Diamond sculls, but was only second. Tinne rowed with the University College crew for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, and they were easy winners, defeating the London Rowing Club after a fine race. Benson and Yarborough also rowed with the Eton crew, who finished second in their heat for the Stewards' Challenge Sculls. Although Tinné performed at the meeting he has been very unwell, and so greatly increased in weight that in all probability he will not take part in the interuniversity contest. If any one who now has a seat in the Oxford boat goes out, his place will probably be taken by Woodhouse.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship China will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eight o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Arizona will sail from this port on Thursday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

All Sizes Flags on Hand, at Manufacturers' prices. HOJER & GRAHAM, Flag and Banner Makers, 97 Duane street.

A.—To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Sold by all druggists.

A.—For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 759 Broadway.

A.—Italian Lotion for the Complexion Prevents Sunburn and Freckles. For sale by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway—French Tinted Wedding Cards and Envelopes, latest style; Initialled Note Paper, &c.

A Card.—Mr. Studley, of the Well Known Studley & Co.'s Express, has removed from the old office which he has so long occupied, under the New Haven depot, to 333 and 335 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite, where he still continues to carry on the business as before, under the firm name of Studley & Co. He hopes still to continue to merit the patronage which his friends and the public have so long kindly favored him.

A Blessing to Mothers—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

American Oil Paintings at Auction This evening, continuing Thursday and Friday evenings, at 599 Broadway.

A Long Felt Need has been Supplied Through the introduction into America of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

A Card.

Owing to the great increase of business consequent on the popularity of their Cartoon and general issue, the proprietors of

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

would impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their advertisements for the Cartoon papers three days in advance, to secure insertion. In the general issue it is also necessary to present advertisements on the afternoon preceding the issue of the edition for which they are intended.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

sent by mail to subscribers for six dollars per year. Address 97 Nassau street.

Advertisements for the New York Herald RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M. AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Barker's Hirsutus Will Positively Restore Hair and prevent it falling out. 622 Broadway. Sold everywhere. Free from grease.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.—This preparation has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by ladies coming from or going to the most distant countries; for it has no equal or rival in its beautifying qualities. Like all other of Dr. Gouraud's preparations this has extended its sale until it has become a specialty by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. Prepared by Dr. FELIX GOURAUD, 48 Bond street, removed from 453 Broadway, New York, and to be had of all druggists.

Elegant American Oil Paintings at Auction this evening, 599 Broadway. J. RODOLPH LEVISON, Auctioneer.

Established in 1800—The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment 97 Nassau street.

Fireworks. EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. Wholesale and retail depots, 145 Fulton street, and 39 Maiden lane, New York. Laboratory, Jersey City, N. J.

Fourth of July. BROKAW BROTHERS Will continue their great sale of fine ready made Cheviot Suits and General CLOTHING, and Furnishing Goods for Gents, Youths, Boys and Children, until the Fourth of July. 62 Lafayette place, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Grant, on His Way Back from the Hubbub, dropped in at No 212 Broadway, where KNOX, the Hatter, prevails, and selected two of the latter's hats, paying for the same—KNOX not desiring office, otherwise he might have presented them to his illustrious customer, you know. KNOX says that hot cakes never went off as fast as his Hats this season. Good for KNOX.

No Herring's Safes or Locks Were There!

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT THE OCEAN BANK.

In reply to the many inquiries now making as to the safes used in the Ocean Bank, we would inform the public that none of Herring's Safes or Locks were there.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

251 Broadway, corner of Murray street,

New York.

Only manufacturers of Herring's, new Patent Champion Bank Safes, made of hardened steel and iron, and the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' tools ever known.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA.

The Campaign Drawing to a Close—Enthusiasm of Walker's Audiences—Wells Left in the Shade—How the Negroes Are Drilled to Vote the Radical Ticket—Immense Registration in the State—Grant's Brother-in-Law for the Senate.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1869.

After an arduous campaign of over a month's duration, the most exciting and, on the Walker side, enthusiastic campaign on record draws to a close. Never have Virginians been so thoroughly aroused, and never have they been so fully imbued with the importance of carrying an election. When Walker first set out to speak there was an apathy among his audiences which, as he progressed, gradually wore off, until now, towards the close, his appearance is greeted with vociferous cheers, and frequently he is interrupted for moments at a time with the plaudits of vast assemblages. At Charlottesville yesterday he and others addressed perhaps the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever assembled at that place, famous as the location of the University of Virginia. Upon the appearance of Mr. Walker on the stand cheer after cheer rent the air, hats were wildly waved and tossed above the throng, and so great was the enthusiasm that even the negroes present could not help joining in the tumultuous demonstrations of applause. So far indeed did this carry these impulsive sable suffragans that when they heard the liberal principles of Mr. Walker expounded by himself and witnessed the joyous manifestations of their white fellow citizens they entered as heartily as anybody present into the acclamations, and ere the speaker had ceased they unanimously gave him an unequivocal endorsement and pledged him their warmest and most earnest support on the day of election. Nor is this the only instance where "Sambo" has had the independence to shake off the bad influences of the *loyal leaguers* which have so persistently *misled* him for the personal ends of the enterprising carpet-baggers who control him. In many places Walker negroes have become so strong and numerous that they have succeeded in taking possession of and often in breaking up the institutions of discord and bad feeling between the races; and altogether, with the genuine liberal spirit evinced by the whites because of their success, there is an almost equal and friendly disposition evinced by the blacks in return. Such are the accounts I receive from all sections of the State, from all sources of information, and one need not hesitate to make the assertion that Grant's experiment in Virginia will be productive of peace, harmony and prosperity in the election of Gilbert C. Walker on the 6th of July.

On the side of the opponents of Walker the canvass has been stale, flat and unprofitable. In the few places where Governor Wells did speak his audiences, besides being miserably small, were altogether devoid of enthusiasm, and in fact they could not comprehend his Excellency's peculiar utterances or style of oratory. A man from Michigan with so little experience of the negro character, his vernacular, habits, customs, &c., is badly calculated to excite the prejudices of the Virginia negro against his white native friends; nor is he capable of relating an anecdote or a story in such a manner as to be appreciated by one of these peculiar audiences. And besides this, the Governor since his residence in the State has been so busy in Underwood's court as a lawyer, and afterwards with his gubernatorial duties, that he had but little time to cultivate the acquaintance of the negro prior to the canvass, and this must account for the total lack of enthusiasm when he appears on the stump in the endeavors to enlist sable supporters. But if all these essential qualifications to prosecute a canvass were lacking Mr. Wells had other agencies at work. Active, "likely" and intelligent darkies were employed to go from plantation to plantation, and from cabin to cabin, to instruct the Africans as to their whole duties in the coming elections, and where the voters were found doubtful or wavering these missionaries were instructed to use that potent and all-powerful "sinew of war," money. Many were supplied with funds to travel themselves; but where it would not be safe to invest any large sum in this manner, the agent was desired to call on and consult certain carpet-bag gentlemen in the vicinity in which their labors were to be prosecuted, and from them obtain aid if required. Where these funds came from is a mystery to many, though no secret to politicians. The Union Republican Executive Committee of Washington, it is said, furnished $10,000—quite a handsome sum. A prominent officeholder of New York donated $5,000, and similar large amounts were obtained from other and like sources without the State, for within it the "party" have little, with the prospect of having still less. It is due to them, however, to state that those of the carpet-bag fraternity who have been placed in official positions by the military contributed as far as their means would permit to the necessities of the party in this respect during the campaign. In a few days, however, the canvass will close, and then comes the tug of war. In all probability the [illegible] great excitement, but the admirable provisions made by General Canby to preserve peace and good order may result in passing the 6th of July without bloodshed or riot.

Registration closed on Thursday evening last, and the accounts since received from every section of the State are most flattering to the Walker party. The white majority at the last registration of 1867 of nearly 10,000 is now increased to about 40,000; while the negro registration will scarcely foot up what it previously did, owing to the large number of deaths among them and the emigration to other States South. Everywhere both parties resorted to the most extraordinary means of swelling their lists. One white man was registered at the age of 104, another at ninety-two, and another at seventy-five, neither of whom had voted for over thirty years, and never expected to vote again, but for the heavy pressure brought to bear in the present exciting campaign. Negroes whose venerable appearance proved them to be ancient patriarchs, without a possibility of arriving at their ages, some of them being *sans* eyes, *sans* teeth, &c., were brought from great distances and duly registered; but this was about the only class upon which the ultra party could draw liberally except those who were minors in '67. The great increase of the white majority is due to the fact that in '67 large numbers did not register, from apathy, others did not know whether they were disfranchised or not, and then there was a stiff-necked class who would not register then in any case. Circumstances are altered now and every class had to give its quota to save the State from carpet-bag hands, and every male from twenty-one upwards entitled to do so had his name placed upon the registration lists, with a determination to cast a vote.

As I mentioned by telegraph this increase has had the effect of creating among the whites a liberal and commendable spirit towards the blacks. Even the most inveterate impracticables and do-nothings have yielded, and time-honored institutions of the stripe of Henry A. Wise, John Letcher and others are rapidly becoming reconstructed, to the point of acknowledging the "nigger" a part and parcel of the body politic. Indeed, so far has this feeling progressed that a movement has been set on foot by many leading conservative gentlemen to send Dr. Alexander Sharp, brother-in-law of President Grant, formerly postmaster here and now United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, to the Senate. This will be altogether in the power of the conservatives, who now calculate they will have on joint ballot a majority of thirty-three, and a clear majority in both houses of the Legislature. Such an announcement meets with approbation in every quarter in which it has been mentioned, and the movement cannot fail to be productive of the most harmonious results. This is an evidence that Virginia at least will go into the Union as a thoroughly reconstructed State. She would then have a representative at the White House as well as in the Senate. Conservatism must triumph over radicalism in the end.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Brilliant Reception—Interesting Remarks Upon the Growth of the Country, the Patriotism of President Grant, the Economy of His Administration—The Splendid Future.

[From the Providence Journal, June 29.]

It having been announced that Mr. Colfax would meet his friends at City Hall at eleven o'clock the seats were removed from the middle of the hall and galleries reserved for the ladies. Soon after ten o'clock people began to assemble these, and before eleven the hall was filled (the galleries being occupied by a large number of ladies), except the open space in front of the stage left for the audience to pass up and shake hands with the Vice President. A few minutes after eleven Mr. Colfax arrived, and as he came on the stage he was received with vociferous and hearty cheers. His Excellency Governor Padelford, his Honor Mayor Clarke, Right Rev. Bishop Clark, Postmaster Coggeshall, Rev. Mr. Woodbury, Hon. A. C. Barstow and other citizens occupied seats upon the stage with Mr. Colfax, who, after a brief rest, was very happily introduced to the audience by his Honor Mayor Clarke. Turning to introduce the Vice President, who, upon rising from his seat, was greeted by loud and long continued applause, Mayor Clarke said:—

MR. COLFAX—I am happy, sir, in behalf of the city of Providence, to welcome you to its hospitality and to introduce you to its citizens.

Mr. Colfax then stepped forward to the front of the stage, amid continued applause and cheering, and addressed the audience substantially as follows:—

SPEECH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Although it has been my earnest desire during the visit I am making to friends in New England to avoid these public receptions, or any popular demonstrations, I found it impossible to say no to your distinguished Senator when, on behalf of many of the citizens of this town, he requested that I should appear before you for a few moments to-day. I came hither, my friends, to enjoy, in this most beautiful season of the year, a visiting tour through New England, when not clad in her icy robe, but when, after the resurrection of spring, I could behold her in her garniture of green, and, at the same time, to enjoy a visit to friends, from whom in other spheres of duty I had received so many marks of confidence and affectionate regard. Chief among those, let me say here, is your Senator, whom I have known for so many years in our national Capitol, and who has been, by so flattering and marked unanimity, elected by the whole body of Senators of the United States as their President *pro tempore*, and thereby becomes attached to me in the more intimate relation of associate, as he had been before of personal friend. (Applause.) I will not, in his presence, and having been during the past week his guest, attempt to speak to you of his fidelity to the interests of the people whose trust had been reposed in his hands; but I have noticed that each successive year he has become more and more deserving and more and more the recipient of the confidence of his fellow members, until they showed that confidence to the people of the United States by the honor they unanimously conferred upon him, and through him upon the State which he in part represents. (Applause.) I have been enjoying a visit to that city of Rhode Island by the side of the sea, from which I came this morning, and before I turn my back upon your State, bending my footsteps toward the setting sun and my home, in what you here regard the distant West, but what we regard the centre of this great republic of ours, I expect to enjoy a visit to another one of the representatives of Rhode Island in our national councils. I have enjoyed, while in your city, visits to your manufacturing establishments, so justly famed throughout the Union and throughout the world, where I have seen, on Friday last, and to-day again, machinery that seemed almost instinct with intelligence, performing its work as if indeed a spirit moved its iron fingers and made it obedient to the behests of will; and I do not wonder that you are proud of the position you have thus obtained among the manufacturing industries of this country, in this little, but noble State of Rhode Island, small in territory, but great in her historic renown and the renown of her brave men who conferred enduring honor upon her name on the battle fields of the republic. (Applause.)

Not now embroiled in war, but with peace at home and abroad, I sometimes venture to think of the future of this great country, of which you, as well as myself, are citizens. But I scarcely dare to say to you to-day what is my conception of the mighty, the glorious and magnificent future of our heaven-favored republic, if its citizens are faithful to principle and to right. In the swift-coming future our posterity will see whether these dreams of mine are to be crowned by a glorious consummation; but I know of no land upon the surface of this globe on which the sun shines in its progress through the heavens *that has the brilliant future which is before us*, if we are faithful to duty and deserve the smile of Divine approval. That able writer and profound thinker, Professor Draper, of the New York University, in his interesting and instructive works, condenses all history into a theory for which he has written these works, that have added such honor to his name and added so much glory and just renown to American literature. It is that nations are under a law of growth, like individuals; that they have their periods of birth, of infancy, of youth, of manhood, of prime and maturity, and of decay and old age. And as it is the duty of the physician, ministering to the ills that afflict the body of the individual, to endeavor to postpone that final consummation which must at last come to all that is earthly—to prolong the life by preventing the life-blood from being exhausted, keeping the flush of life upon the cheek, and the bounding blood in the vein of the individual, so is it the duty of the statesman, and of those who represent you in public affairs at your national capital, to endeavor to so perform their duties that this final stage of decay and old age may be as far as possible postponed. It is that thought I desire to bring before you to-day, in the few words I shall speak to you. It is that thought that has animated my public life, and, I believe, the public lives of those who represent the people of New England. I conceive that sometimes there must be exhaustion of the blood that runs in the veins of our great body politic. When a great rebellion lifts its black flag of treason, striking at the heart of the nation, the nation must shed its blood to preserve the national existence. But there is no other occasion that I can contemplate as within the range of possibilities, in which those who are charged with the conduct of your public affairs should willingly resort to war. War drains the blood from the nation. War exhausts the resources of a republic, an empire or a kingdom. War carries anguish and desolation into households throughout the land. War piles up debt and taxes upon the shoulders of the people; and although there may be glory, as there is in the heroism of the battle field, unless in a sacred cause like that for the preservation of national existence or for the redress of wrong that can in no other way be redressed, there is no justification for war in a great republic like ours.

It is this, my friends, I say to you, in antagonism to the military spirit which has been fostered to some extent in the great trial of the nation in its warfare against rebellion—it is this which is the danger to a republic like ours. With peace at home, with concord restored in all branches and sections of our Union, we shall go forward with the stately steppings of a giant to that culminating point where we shall stand peerless among the nations of the world. (Applause.)

Nor do I agree with those who, fearing a danger that may possibly come to us, speak of those troubles that afflict our body politic, and of the evils that sometimes are inherent in our human legislation, as the precursors of a downfall of the republic. Nor do I concur with those who insist upon it, that in this nation of ours the poor are trodden under foot. I know in this land, as in all other lands, there is in all portions of it to some extent, poverty, destitution and distress. It is inseparable from mankind, from the Garden of Eden until this time, that there shall be misery among us, as we walk in life's pathway, [illegible] over the world for its verdict, and for its judgment, appealing to all civilized lands for the proof of what I say to you, I assert that there is no land existing upon any of the continents of this globe that is so much a paradise to the poor man as the republic of the United States of America. (Great applause.) Go with me to all other lands where poverty is the rule and not the exception, as it is here. Go with me to the banks of the Rhine, to the Shannon, to the Danube, and around the Mediterranean, and far off upon the Pacific shores, and to what land does the poor man look with longing in his heart, hoping that he may have means to emigrate thither and enjoy the coveted civil and religious liberty? Do they talk of emigrating to England with its historic renown? Do they talk of going to France? Do they talk even of going to Prussia, that nation which has so lifted itself among the nations of the earth by its military prowess and the wisdom of its rulers within the last few years? Do they talk of going to Russia or elsewhere? Oh, no. All around the world, from continent to continent, wherever the poor man seeks to better his condition, his eyes and his heart, and his thoughts and his hopes are bent upon this republic of ours. (Prolonged cheering.) It is not my testimony; it is the testimony of the toiling millions that inhabit all the continents of this globe. And so it is and so it will be if we are faithful to the inheritance that God has given us. The lesson of the hour, the duty of the day, the imperative obligation upon those holding the reins of public affairs, is to appreciate and to promote the greatness and the development of this republic of ours. No land has ever had, no people has ever had, such a birthright, such a heritage as ours; stretching from continent to continent in the temperate zone, which is the *governing zone* of the world, with its shores washed by the waters of the two great oceans of the globe; with mineral resources and agricultural resources that are peerless among all other lands beneath the sky; with the rich mining regions of the West, and with the grain fields of the Mississippi valley, which, if needed, could be the granary of the entire world; with your commercial advantages, and your manufacturing advantages; with the free institutions you enjoy here; who can bound or limit the future of this land, to whose open gates the hundreds of thousands are flocking to-day?

Although I shall not transgress the bounds and speak in regard to any mere partisan issue of the day, I rejoice with you that you have an administration in power at Washington, and I allude now to your President—(applause)—which is faithful to this great country. I pass by those petty bickerings about the distribution of patronage with the single remark that if he had been inspired he could not have satisfied the one-tenth of those who desired to serve the public in its offices of honor or of profit. (Loud applause.) That is but a slight ripple upon the wave; for when you look at the administration that is given to you, you find already shining out upon it, in letters of glittering light, that word which you have longed to see in high places at Washington—that word that goes to your heart—and that is, honesty, which is the corner stone upon which the policy of the administration is securely grounded. (Applause.) You know that whether the President has made this man postmaster or that man collector or whether he has distributed this vast patronage just exactly as you, or I, or anybody else would have desired to have it distributed, you know that in that heart which beats in his bosom, there is no thought except for the country. (Applause.)

And you know besides that you can see written upon the portals of the White House that other word which you have longed for in years past to see, and that is, economy in the public service. (Applause.) You know that every expenditure is being cut down which can be consistently in the public service; that in every possible way the burdens upon the public are being reduced as far as can be consistently with our public credit in the payment of our public debt, as the party that governs this country intends it shall be paid, to the uttermost dollar. (Applause.) And you know, besides, that hereafter, it shall not be as in recent years of the past, that the honest taxpayer shall be compelled to bear his own burdens and the burden of dishonest parties.

Nor is this all. Standing as we do among the nations of the world, emerging from our recent crisis, in which we had to fight not only the rebellion with its power, but to endure the frown of almost the entire civilized world besides—for the monarchical nations looked at this republic as a standing protest against their form of government, and would rejoice to see it crumble to ruin—you know, to-day, that your President, in speaking for you, and in your behalf, to the other nations of the world, speaks with no uncertain voice, but with an emphasis that demands and receives respect. (Applause.)

With this I will no longer detain you from your business, from which you have come here in such numbers at this business hour of the day, and in the inclement weather, but would only thank you with all my heart for the kindness you have manifested to me to-day, for the many acts and manifestations of regard of which I have been the recipient in my visits to New England before, and I assure you that as a heart always turns to those who approach it in sympathy and regard, I expect often to turn my face in the years of the future towards this people who have been so kind to me in the years of the past. (Long continued applause and cheers.)

Mr. Colfax spoke only about twenty minutes, but in this brief time he touched upon many topics, and delivered one of the most agreeable, appropriate and comprehensive off-hand addresses we have ever listened to; and as he sat down at its close, the large audience manifested their pleasure at the speech and appreciation of the speaker by loud and long continued applause.

His Honor the Mayor then said that the Vice President's stay in the city to-day was necessarily very short, as his engagements obliged him to leave for Westerly on the noon train, but that he would occupy what spare moments there were left in shaking hands with as many of his friends in the hall as the time would allow. He then came down on the floor, and took a position in front of the stage, Mayor Clarke standing on his right, and the Chief of Police, with a platoon of policemen, kept the crowd back, and during the next half hour some 2,000 people passed down the line, a large number of them being personally introduced to Mr. Colfax by Mayor Clarke, each giving and receiving a hand-shake from the Vice President, who recognized and warmly greeted several acquaintances as they passed by him. The ladies also came down from the galleries, and fell into the line, desiring to grasp the hand of the distinguished guest, as well as their husbands and brothers, and thinking, perhaps, in these days of great changes, they might possibly vote for him for President before many years pass away. One young lady, whose name we did not learn, presented the Vice President with a beautiful bouquet as she passed by him, for which he thanked her and the audience gave her a cheer. Mrs. Colfax, with some Providence friends, occupied a seat in the gallery during the speech and reception, and listened to the address and watched the long procession of shakers as they filed past her husband and wrung his hand with a lively and sympathizing interest. A few minutes before twelve o'clock Mr. Colfax said that the time to say farewell had come, and wishing them all health and prosperity, he would reluctantly take his leave of our city and people with his heart warm towards us and filled with pleasant memories of his brief but very pleasant visit here.

The party then returned to the residence of Mr. Anthony for a short time, to make preparations for the ride to Westerly in the afternoon, and soon afterwards drove to the depot, where quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, who did not reach the Hall in time, had gathered to see them, and Mr. Colfax had the pleasure of a little more hand-shaking. Postmaster Coggeshall took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Colfax here, and with a small company of invited guests, at forty minutes after twelve they left on the Shore Line train for Westerly, where they are to be the guests of Mr. Nathan F. Dixon. As the train left the depot, the crowd gave Mr. Colfax three rousing cheers. The guests from Providence returned last night. The Vice President and his wife will remain at Mr. Dixon's until to-day, when they will take their departure for New York.

GEORGIA.

The Colored Postmaster in Macon, Ga.—Indignation of the Maconites—"How Grant Keeps His Word."

[From the Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, June 26.]

The news this morning of Turner's (colored preacher and postmaster) having left Washington with his commission in his pocket will not surprise a great many people who, like ourself, have noted how often and shamefully the man who signs himself President has violated his pledged word, and deliberately deceived those who trusted to his honor. It is not in our power, of course, to prevent this outrage, but while there is a free pen left in this Commonwealth it should leap to brand the perpetrator as he deserves. Grant has degraded his high office and besmirched his own reputation irretrievably by this act. He has broken a solemn promise, too, and, last and worst of all, has assigned a reason for his conduct that convicts him of an ignorance and malice unworthy any ruler who has the least regard for his fame and the condition of the people over whom he has been appointed to rule. This is "let us have peace," indeed. We have room, even with all our indignation, to blush for him. The almost daily demonstration of his utter unfitness for his high position could have no more fitting illustration than this.

Political Notes.

The democratic papers in the interior are urging the necessity of organization.

Republican papers concede New York to the democrats next fall.

Andy Johnson speaks in Greenville, Tenn., July 5.

Not so much trouble among the republicans in Pennsylvania after all. Not a radical paper has bolted the ticket.

William Windom has withdrawn from the gubernatorial field of Minnesota in favor of Judge Austin, in the hope that he shall be elected United States Senator.

Two hundred and sixty-six ladies have petitioned the Connecticut Legislature, praying that no amendment of the constitution may be made which shall grant the right of suffrage to women.

A radical Senator from one of the mountain districts of Tennessee on his arrival at Nashville to take his seat, put up at a first class hotel, when the following occurred on taking his seat at the table:—Senator to servant—"What is your victuals?" Servant—"What will you have, sir, tea or coffee?" Senator—"Tea." Servant—"What kind of tea?" Senator—"Store tea, by ——; do you suppose I come here to drink sassafras?"

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

OTTO MEYER AND THE COLORED WOMEN.—In reference to the statement of baggage master Kennedy that Otto Meyer refused to give two women anything to eat in his restaurant because they were negroes, Meyer states that Kennedy never spoke to him, or to his wife, but to the waiters. He admits that the women were refused a supper by the waiters, who, however, acted under his instructions. On the other hand, Mr. Kennedy went before Justice Allen and made an affidavit to the facts precisely as they were published in the HERALD.

Hoboken.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A jury was empanelled yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of George M. Dunne, thirteen years old, who was killed by lightning on Monday night in Eighth street. The investigation was adjourned to Friday next. The boy's mother resides at Shippenville.

Guttenberg.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning the inmates of the house of Henry Sneldiker, situated near the railroad, were appalled on finding that individual hanging by a rope round his neck to a beam overhead. He must have arisen during the night from his bed and proceeded to the attic, where he prepared the instruments of his destruction. He stood on a chair while adjusting the knots and then kicked the support from beneath him. When cut down life was found to be extinct. Coroner White summoned a jury and postponed the investigation till Thursday. The deceased was forty-four years old, and leaves a wife and four children. He used to work in Steward's sugar establishment in New York, and for some time past has been a victim to intemperance.

Hudson City.

ANOTHER CASE OF INSANITY.—A young woman named Caroline Giacemuller, whose parents reside in Harrison place, and who was an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum, was taken to the county almshouse yesterday, as she exhibited renewed symptoms of insanity within the past week. At one time she became so violent that her relatives were obliged to bind her in order to prevent her from doing any mischief. She appears to be semi idiotic, and the physicians pronounce her case a hopeless one.

Bergen City.

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN—FOUR MEN INJURED.—During the thunder storm on Monday evening four frame buildings, in course of erection at the corner of Church and Water streets, were blown down. Four men, who were at work in the buildings, were more or less injured. Godfrey Boser and Andrew Connors were injured about the head; Francis Eaton was severely crushed; William Randolph had his arm broken and one of his legs lacerated. A little boy named Burns had his arm broken. A German church, in course of erection in Union street, was also blown down, and the workmen narrowly escaped. The residence of Mr. Thomas Gafney, in Bergen avenue, was damaged by the falling of two large trees.

Newark.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Early yesterday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the eastern wing of the Heddenburg Works, quite an extensive building, located between Plane and High streets, to the northward of the canal. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, but the building being a frame one was so thoroughly engulfed in the flames that it was impossible to save any portion, and the firemen's attention was judiciously directed towards the surrounding buildings. The building was owned by Alva B. Taylor, and was occupied by Charles Oppel, cigar box manufacturer; Patrick Smith, button maker; Engelberger & Catten, sash, blind and door manufacturers; C. R. Mullen & Co., manufacturers of saddlery hardware and bits; William Johnson, general hardware manufacturer, and M. P. Provost, edge tool maker. The entire loss is slightly in excess of $14,000, one-third of which is covered by insurance.

A RAILROAD SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—Yesterday forenoon one of the city meat inspectors discovered stock car on the Morris and Essex Railroad at the depot here, in which were fifty-four dead animals, consisting of sheep, lambs and calves. They had been placed on board the cars the night previous, all alive, at Port Morris and Hackettstown, and locked up in a box car. The poor animals were of course smothered to death. Alderman Westervelt, President of the Board of Health, and Health Inspector Albert Munn were promptly on the spot, and caused the car to be disinfected and the murdered animals handed over to the dead carcass man. The car measured six feet in height, eight feet wide and twenty-five feet long. The authorities declare that they will properly inquire into the matter and cause the administration of punishment that will prevent a recurrence of such cruelty and criminality.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of Theodore Romaine, who was killed by the explosion of the boiler of a pleasure yacht at the wharf of Messrs. Hewes & Phillips, last Saturday, as reported in Sunday's HERALD, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Long, at Mariners' Hall in Market street. Mr. Judley, draughtsman for Hewes & Phillips, testified that he had drawn the plans for the boiler and that it was the only one that had ever exploded of his draughting. This witness thought the accident was not the result of corrosiveness, but from a defective plate. Mr. Peter Romaine, father of deceased, is foreman in the boiler shop of the above firm, and thought that the material used in the construction of the boiler was first class, though it proved defective. Judson Robins, who was on the boat at the time of the explosion, and was in charge of the engine, set forth that he had examined the boiler previously and found nothing wrong. There was sixty-five pounds of steam on, and he was waiting for ninety pounds. Mr. John M. Philips, of the above firm, testified that there was a defect in the iron of the boiler. He doubted if a hydrostatic test would have revealed this, however. The boiler had been used altogether only a few times, and it was not deemed necessary to subject it to an examination before using it this year. After a short deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:—That "the said Theodore Romaine came to his death by the breakage of the steam chimney of the little yacht belonging to Hewes & Philip, which breakage was caused by a defect in the iron of the boiler plates."

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF SUICIDE.—Mr. Herman Kolb, a young man twenty-five years of age, the son of the well known brewer of that name, who resides at 20 Freeman street, committed self-destruction at his home on Monday night under circumstances of a peculiarly mysterious character. He had been, as was his custom every week, on a collecting tour, and returned in the evening about ten o'clock. After conversing in his usual pleasant style with his parents, he retired for the night. Shortly afterward, about eleven o'clock, the senior Kolb was startled by a loud noise, which he thought was the slamming of the garden gate. On examination the latter was found to be still wide open. Entering the house, Mr. Kolb perceived that the light in his son's room was still burning. He went in, saw his son, as he supposed, quietly sleeping, turned down the light, and repaired to his own chamber. In the morning the young man failed to appear at breakfast or in the brewery, which stands adjacent to the house. Again the father entered his son's chamber, and this time perceived that he was dead, but still failed to discover that death had been the result of violence. It was only on the arrival of the county physician, Dr. Dodd, that the fact was ascertained that death was occasioned by a pistol bullet, which entered the right temple, and, doubtless, caused instant death. Only a tiny stream of blood, which flowed from the mouth, was visible. The already grief-stricken parents were well nigh prostrated completely at this unexpected and appalling phase of the occurrence. No conceivable cause can be assigned for the act. The deceased was a young man of much promise and had splendid prospects.

Paterson.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy seven years of age, named Jacob Vandervelt, fell from the awning in front of his father's residence, No. 10 West street, on Monday night, striking his head upon the curbstone and narrowly escaping death. He was severely injured in the head and back; but yesterday morning the surgeon pronounced him out of danger.

BOATING.—The Dundee Boat Club will attend the regatta at Newark on the 5th of July, taking with them two boats—a barge and a four-oared outrigger. The "H. M. A." club commenced the erection of a boat house at Dundee Lake yesterday, which will be a very handsome building. It has not yet been decided whether the September races for the championship of the county will be held on Dundee Lake or at Hackensack.

A PUBLIC MARKET ORDERED.—After a strenuous opposition on the part of the anti-improvement party, the Common Council on Monday night adopted a resolution favorable to the erection of a public market. Messrs. Philip Rafferty, William G. Watson and George Christie were appointed commissioners to select a site and erect the buildings, such matters by the city charter being left entirely with a commission composed of citizens holding no public office. A very exciting debate occurred upon the subject in the Council, which threatened at one time to lead to a passage at arms. The defeated opposition now threaten to fight it out in the courts. Vegetables and produce are at present sold in the streets, and storekeepers are not allowed the use of the street or sidewalk in front of their own premises during market hours. Of the honor of the commissioners there is no question.

Trenton.

A NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Yesterday afternoon Governor Randolph appointed Mr. Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City, to the office of Attorney General for the State of New Jersey, instead of Mr. Robeson, lately resigned and now Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Gilchrist has been a democrat for some years.

LONG ISLAND.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD WAR.—Officer [illegible] of Jamaica, arrested William B. McManus, on Monday on complaint of Vandewater Smith, charging him with having wilfully and maliciously torn up and destroyed a portion of the track and cross ties of the South Side Railroad Company at Rockaway. Last evening McManus was arraigned before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica, but owing to the absence of Mr. McCollum the case was adjourned to Friday next. McManus has obtained a second injunction against the company, restraining them, their agents, or servants, from going upon the premises; and the counsel for Mr. McManus informs the company that if they do not remove the rails and ties from the premises the property will be sold. The company offer $500 for the land, which is valued by McManus at $2,500.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

STATE PRISON MONTHLY RECORD.—The total number of convicts in the male department of Sing Sing Prison on June 1 was 1,257. During the month 28 were received, 20 discharged, 3 pardoned, 2 escaped and 2 died, leaving the total number of males remaining on June 30, 1,258. In the female prison there were on the 1st of the month above stated 124 inmates. Since then there were received, 5; discharged, 6; died, 1. Total remaining at present, 122. Making the grand total of convicts in both prisons 1,380.

INTERESTING MILITARY SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—Last evening the fourth annual commencement exercises of Messrs. Holbrook & Bartlett's Military High School, at Sing Sing, were carried out with considerable *eclat* in presence of a large number of interested spectators, including parents and friends of the cadets, many of whom were from the city and neighboring villages. The exercises consisted chiefly of parade, drill and review by Colonel W. H. Remmey and staff, of the Twenty-second regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and it is but justice to state that the precision shown in the evolutions of the youthful soldiers, would have reflected credit on more experienced sons of Mars. After the review, in which about sixty cadets participated, a social reunion and ball was held in the large school room of the academy, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and to the sweet sounds, discoursed by a full band of music, merry hearts and light feet kept time until the evening wore away. The vacation, which commences to-day, will continue for two months.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE HUDSON.

HUDSON, June 29, 1869.

The dwelling house of John Conklin, near Martindale, in the town of Claverack, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon during one of the most terrific thunder storms that has ever visited that place. The inmates of the house were Mrs. Conklin and Frank and Mary Beigle. Frank was knocked a distance of more than ten feet and stunned, Mrs. Conklin was turned completely around by the shock and thrown to the floor, and Mary was rendered senseless. The damage to the house was slight.

This morning, about one o'clock, the residence of widow Catherine Berger, in Millenville, was entered by a burglar. The only occupants of the house were Mrs Berger and her daughter, a young lady twenty years of age. The latter discovered the burglar in the act of taking from the bureau a box containing her jewelry, amounting to several hundred dollars in value. She immediately jumped from her bed and gave chase to the burglar down the stairs, through the front door and across the yard; but the burglar escaped from the plucky girl.

A series of burglaries were perpetrated in Ghent last night. The residence of Mr. Rowland W. Macy was entered, and a small quantity of silverware taken. The residence of Mr. Cady, near that of Mr. Macy, was also entered, and a gold watch and suit of clothing stolen.

Last evening Deputy United States Marshal John D. B. Smith, of Troy, arrested Eugene Pulver, in this city, on charges preferred in Buffalo. He was taken to New York to await action on the charges.

William Ashley was arrested at Chatham yesterday charged with stealing a valuable horse and wagon from Peter B. Pulver, of this city, and held for examination.

GENERAL MOSBY IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.—The ex-rebel General Mosby has been travelling from town to town in Onondaga, Oswego and Madison counties during the past week. He makes his headquarters at a hotel here, and thence raids it in the adjacent country. When at Fulton the other day we hear that he was confronted by a sturdy old farmer, who held him responsible for the murder of his son. A disagreeable scene was likely to ensue—in fact, had commenced—when Mosby was got out of the way and out of town as soon as possible. It is said that Mosby—if this man really is Mosby—is here to seek aid for the regeneration of the South, and that Beauregard and several other ex-rebel leaders are to join him and co-operate in his scheme. This is the story he tells wherever he goes; but he does not appear to have any particular business, except to be lionized, and the suspicion is getting about that he is not the genuine Mosby at all. But if he is what of it?—*Syracuse Journal, June 26.*

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Real Estate Notes.

The attendance at the sales yesterday was quite up to the average of suburban sales this season, and the results in each case equally satisfactory, without presenting any new feature of interest.

The following article from the Chicago *Post* of Saturday evening furnishes interesting information as to the condition, past, present and prospective, of that enterprising suburb:—

The horrible state of the weather for the past month or two has had, as might be expected, a depressing effect on real estate transactions. There is no sort of comfort in driving or walking about in mud up to the knees and with the rain pouring in torrents, and he must be anxious, indeed, to invest who would not postpone his purchasing until fairer skies shall shine.

The South Side Park Commissioners are resting from their labors, doing little purchasing and waiting for the action of the courts, which they still think will be favorable to the park. Very great interests are involved, and should the act be declared unconstitutional and the enterprise be stopped very many investors will lose largely and some will be ruined. But even if the grand park scheme is not pushed through at present, the Drexel avenue Boulevard is sure of being constructed, as the property owners on each side have agreed to it as a matter of profit by increasing the value of their lands.

The West Park Commissioners have authorized the survey of six lines preparatory to locating their parks, and are going forward on the presumption that their action will be found legal.

Two large auction sales of real estate take place on Monday next—one of eighty-eight acres, on the northwest corner of Halsted and Fifty-fifth streets, by Baird & Bradley, at the Court House, at ten A. M.; and the other, by Butters & Co., of valuable Egandale lots and several fine pieces of improved inside property, at half-past two P. M.

The number of sales recorded last week is the smallest this year.

Messrs. Butters & Co. also sell, on Monday afternoon, fifty-one lots in Pierce's addition and two ten acre tracts—all in the West Division.

The following table shows the daily transactions for the week ending Friday night and the sales for a series of weeks previous:—

	Sales.	*Amount.*
Saturday, June 19	41	$121,522
Monday, June 21	24	123,630
Tuesday, June 22	34	111,259
Wednesday, June 23	39	150,030
Thursday, June 24	28	77,590
Friday, June 25	28	136,512
Total week ending June 25	194	$735,983
Total week ending June 18	194	755,983
Total week ending June 11	196	912,151
Total week ending June 4	224	945,949
Total week ending May 28	244	856,261
Total week ending May 21	219	820,032
Total week ending May 14	204	878,682
Total week ending May 7	208	966,522
Total week ending April 30	242	1,161,061
Total week ending April 23	236	1,235,292
Total week ending April 16	233	1,099,440
Total week ending April 9	280	1,020,854
Total week ending April 2	256	1,118,155
Total week ending March 26	248	1,435,157
Total week ending March 19	246	1,167,188
Total week ending March 12	294	1,448,658
Total week ending March 5	269	1,198,857

The following table shows the location of the property sold within the last two week:—

	Week ending June 18.		Week ending June 25.	
Inside city	133	$495,183	100	$550,474
North of city	8	41,094	9	21,101
South of city	34	131,377	27	153,314
West of city	19	97,459	9	19,692

Official Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

TRANSFERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

A gore piece of ground, distant 48 ft s e from s s of 1st and 177.1 ft e of 1st av, 1.6x7.6x7	$850
Amity st, n s, lot known as No 7 and part of lot No 6 on a map of Thomas R Mercien, 37.6x75	50,000
Boulevard, e s, 25.8 ft s of 92d st, 75x103.4x75.3x115.1	
Boulevard, n e corner of 92d st, 75.8x122.9x75x123.6	
92d st, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 25x140x25.¾x142.7	
11th av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 92d st, 25.5x100	
11th av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 92d st, 25x100	
92d st, n s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x174 5¾x100.½x177.3	
11th av, n e corner of 92d st, 25.8x100	
11th av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 92d st, 104.4x100x101.7x100.½	
11th av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d st, 75x100	475450
93d st, s s, 100 ft w of 11th av, 200x142.5¾x200.½x148.5½	
93d st, n s, 4,8 ft w of 11th av, 20 4x123.7x20.7x122	
New av, s w corner of 93d st, 144.10x176.4x62.1x172 9x276.1x193.3x225.1½	
12th av, n w corner of 93d st, 146.9x203.2x146.6x122.1½	
12th av, e w corner of 93d st, 72.8x184.9½x73x127.10½	
Beekman st, No 55; Ann st, No 23 — 24.5x117.11x28.6x125.4	
Centre st, No 46, dimensions not stated (½ part)	
Centre st, No 48, 22.4x72.6x25x60.9 (½ part)	10,000
Ludlow st, e s, 116.8 ft n of Hester st, 33.4x87.6	14,000
Rivington st, n s, 25.¾ ft w of Ridge st, 24.11½x69.11	23,000
4th st, e s, 69 6 ft n of Bank st, 20x72x20x72.5	13,000
13th st, s s, 220.10 ft w of 6th av, 20 10x103 3	11,000
35th st, n s, 285 ft e of 8th av, 23x98 9	22,000
54th st, n s, 120 ft e of 6th av, 25x200.10	24,000
56th st, n s, 120 ft w of 3d av, 18.9x80	22,000
62d st, n s, 279 ft w of 1st av, 17x100.5	11,000
120th st, s s, 140 ft w of 4th av, 185x½ block	7,200
125th st, s s, 100 ft w of 9th av, containing 13,550 sq ft	
126th st, s s, 250 ft w of 9th av, 50x½ block	12,000
60th st, s s, 450 ft w of 10th av, 50x100.5	
128th st, s s, 225 ft e of 10th av, 600x82.5x119.11x256.10½x101.8	29 000
132d st, s s, 350 ft e of 6th av, 50x99.11	2,900
[illegible]	25,000
9th av, e s, 25.5 feet s of 53d st, 25x100	3,000

LEASE RECORDED IN NEW YORK.

33d st, n s, 63.4 ft e of 11th av, 75x98 9, 5 years, per annum $1,000 for the first year and $1,500 for the last 4 years.

TRANSFERS IN KINGS COUNTY—BROOKLYN.

Broadway, n e s, 232.6 ft s w of Green av, 70.8x280	8,000
Conselyea st, s s, 200 ft e of Union av, 25x76	2,600
Decatur st, s s, 275 ft e of Patchen av, 100x100	9,000
Jefferson st, s s, 350 ft e of Stuyvesant av, 25x190	600
Same property	600
Madison st, s s, 200 ft e of Bedford av, 28x100	Nom
Magnolia st, s e s, 225 ft s w of Central av, 25x100	
Palmetto st, n w s, 325 ft s w of Central av, 25x100	
Palmetto st, n w s, 200 ft n w of Central av, 25x100	1,000
Woodbine st, n w s, 150 ft n e of Central av, 25 100	
Stockton st, n s, 200 ft w of Yates av, 25x100	2,500
4th st, w s, 68 ft n of South 8th st, 22x60	12,000
South 5th st, s s, 180 ft e of 6th st, 20x100	5,400
Fulton av, s s, 520 ft w of Nostrand av, 20x100	9,900
Grand av, w s, 367.2 ft s of Park av, 25x81	685
Same land (later deed)	475
Lots 29 to 32, block 6, on map East New York.	
Alabama av, 375 ft n of North Carolina av, deed 1845.	146
Lots 52 to 57, W Howard map	Nom
Lot 463, map land Heirs G Martense	175

TRANSFERS IN QUEENS COUNTY—BAYSIDE.

Bowne st, w s, 100 ft n of Bradish av, 101.6x200	330
Bell st, w s, 198.8 ft n of Bradish av, 98.8x200	729
Bradish av and Willet st, s w corner, 236x200	
Bradish av and Bell av, n w corner, 203.5x234.8	4,571
Bradish av and Bell av, s w corner, 185x200	

NORTH HEMPSTEAD.

Road from Hempstead Harbor to Hempstead village, ¼ acre, adjoining railroad	1,500

NEWTOWN.

Flushing and Furman avs, s w corner, 217.8x247.6, Molls'	9,000

OYSTER BAY.

Jericho Turnpike, n s, adjoining Schenck's	
Jericho Turnpike, n s, adjoining Phillips', 49 acres	4,200

TRANSFERS IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—NEWARK.

Beecher st, n w s, indefinite lot, 18x60	700
Belmont av, n s, 339 ft s of Waverley place, 25x150	800
Napoleon st, s s, indefinite plot, 25x85 and 5 chainsx40	800
New st, n s, 100 ft w of 1st st, 25x125	450
Warren st, e s, 67 ft e of Morris st, 21 ft front	1,000
Warren st, w s, 57 ft e of Chatham st, 25x100	8,500

BLOOMFIELD.

Montclair to Paterson road, indefinite lot	20,000

BELLEVILLE.

Main st, e s, indefinite lot, 26 ft front	1,600

EAST ORANGE.

Walnut and Summit sts, s w corner, 100x160	3,500

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ARMSTRONG—PROSSER.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm Shelton, D. D., JOHN ARMSTRONG, of New York city, to MARY, daughter of Erastus B. Prosser.

CROSLEY—MCRAE.—On Tuesday, June 29, at St. John's chapel, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, CHARLES W. CROSLEY to SELINA, daughter of the late John McRae.

PAINE—SHAW.—On Saturday, June 26, by the Rev. R. I. W. Buckland, ROBERT T. PAINE, of Baltimore, to Miss JENNIE SHAW, of Stonington, Conn.

SMITH—BROOKS.—On Thursday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Washingtonville, Orange county, N. Y., WILLIAM E. SMITH to MARY C., daughter of Edward C. Brooks, Esq.

Birth.

LICHTENHEIN.—On Monday morning, June 14, at half past six o'clock, in the city of Berlin, Prussia, at No. 9 Unter den Linden, the wife of ISIDORE H. LICHTENHEIN, of New York, of a fine, healthy boy.

Died.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 28, DANIEL F. ALLEN.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Charles street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock. His remains will be interred at Delphi, N. Y.

Binghamton and Homer papers please copy.

BARKER.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, June 26, JAMES W. BARKER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, this day (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock.

BEEKMAN.—On Tuesday, June 29, GERARD T. BEEKMAN, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,109 Second avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Saturday, June 26, SUMNER W. BENNETT, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 743 Lexington avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

BRANNAN.—On Tuesday morning, June 29, at ten o'clock, MICHAEL BRANNAN, of Boyle, county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 118th street, near avenue A, Harlem, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BUCHANAN.—On Tuesday, June 29, GEORGE WASHINGTON BUCHANAN, aged 15 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Funeral from his father's residence, 250 West Thirty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BUNKER.—On Monday, June 28, FERDINAND BUNKER, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends and Companies B and I, and all officers and members of the Fifty-fifth regiment, National Guard, State of New York; also members of Post 8, G. A. R., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 65 West Houston street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, June 29, at Rutherford Park, New Jersey, ROBERT WILLIAM, infant son of Robert N. and Maggie Clark, aged 7 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral as above, on Thursday afternoon. Trains leave foot of Chambers street at 1¼ M.

CUMMING.—On Monday, June 28, DIANA CUMMING, widow of Thomas Cumming, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 137 Waverley place, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DAILEY.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, June 20, LOTTIE, wife of P. A. Dailey, of Brooklyn, and daughter of J. T. Waterman, of the former place, aged 28 years and 9 months.

DILLON.—On Monday, June 28, EDWARD DILLON, a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Bond and Butler streets, Brooklyn.

DORRIAN.—On Tuesday, June 29, DAVID, youngest son of David and Margaret Dorrian, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 172 Delancey street.

DUNN.—On Monday, June 28, from a stroke of lightning, GEORGE FREDERICK, son of Mrs. Mary Dunn, aged 13 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 Shippenville street, Hoboken, N. J.

ELLIS.—On Sunday, June 27, at White Plains, HARRIET, wife of John Ellis, aged 44 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at two o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon at the Episcopal church in this town.

FEEHAN.—On Tuesday, June 29, MARTIN FEEHAN, a native of Kings county, Ireland, aged 44 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mott Haven, Westchester county, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

FLYNN.—On Tuesday, June 29, after a long illness, MARCELLA, wife of Patrick Flynn, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 763 Eighth avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FORD.—At Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., on Tuesday, June 29, WILLIAM HENRY FORD, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal church at Ronkonkoma, on Thursday noon, at twelve o'clock.

GREEN.—On Tuesday, June 29, JOHN, youngest son of John H. and Emma Green, aged 2 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 416 West Twenty-ninth street.

HART.—On Tuesday, June 29, PHEBE J. HART, the beloved wife of John J. Hart, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 Essex street.

HOMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 28, DAVID HENRY HOMAN, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, Mrs. A. L. Schulz, 35 Macdougal street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

JUNK.—On Monday, June 28, MARGARET C., wife of James Junk, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 246 East Twenty-sixth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 28, EMMA CATHARINE, wife of William W. Kelly, and daughter of Compton and Miranda Spencer, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from 385 Pacific street.

Baltimore papers please copy.

KING.—On Monday, June 28, CHARLES H. KING, aged 32 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at his late residence, No. 39 Wyckoff street, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. The remains will be taken from thence to Kingston, Ulster county. Funeral services at Kingston to take place at the house of his father-in-law, G. M. Gillette, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

LA-VAUD.—On Monday, June 28, at Prince's Bay, S. I., SUSAN, daughter of John and Matilda Pearce, and wife of Armand J. La-Vaud, aged 19 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Prince's Bay, S. I., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, June 29, of disease of the heart, THOMAS T. MARTIN, son of the late Samuel Martin.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, [illegible] Smith, 28 West Forty-third street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOLLOY.—On Monday, June 28, JOHN MOLLOY, only son of the late Terence Molloy, of Ballard, Kings county, Ireland, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 221 West Twenty-eighth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MULLEN.—On Monday morning, June 28, after a lingering illness, JOHN MULLEN, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Monroe street, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be carried to St. Teresa's church, where a requiem mass will be offered up.

The members of the Olive Benevolent Association are hereby notified to attend a special meeting this day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock noon, at Warren Hall, to attend the funeral of our late brother member, John Mullen. By order of the President.

JOHN S. HANDS, Secretary. WM. J. O'CONNOR.

The St. Teresa's M. B. and B. Society will meet at at their rooms this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past eight o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother member, John Mullen.

Rev. JAS. BOYCE, Honorary President.

J. D. DOUGHERTY, Corresponding Secretary.

MCCARTNEY.—On Tuesday, June 29, GEORGE MCCARTNEY, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 241 East Twenty-second street.

MCGINNESS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 29, FRANCIS, only son of Francis and the late Ellen McGinness, aged 10 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father, No 118 Hamilton avenue, South Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

OWEN.—At Baltimore, on Friday, June 25, WILLIAM C. OWEN, late of this city.

PACKARD.—On Sunday, June 27, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of A. R. Packard and daughter of Robert Peter, son, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Burchard's church, in West Thirteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Wednesday) noon, at twelve o'clock.

PLACE.—On Sunday, July 27, SUSAN A., wife of James R. Place.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 12 West Thirty-first street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

REDFIELD.—On Tuesday, June 29, NATHANIEL REDFIELD, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Cornelius Fisher, No. 230 South Second street, Jersey City.

New Haven papers please copy.

RITCHIE.—On Monday, June 28, infant son of Peter and Mary Ritchie, aged 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 313 West Twelfth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHANNON.—On Sunday night, June 27, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM SHANNON, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal church, Irvington, N. J.

STEBBINS.—On Tuesday morning, June 29, MOSA, wife of Charles M. Stebbins, of this city, aged 39 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, from Harlem Railroad depot, Twenty-sixth street.

STEERS.—On Sunday, June 27, FRANCES C., wife of James R. Steers, aged 60 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her son, Henry Steers, No. 180 Second avenue, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

TYLEE.—On Monday evening, June 28, JANE E. TYLEE, widow of Edward B. Tylee, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 58 West Twenty-third street.

VINCENT.—On Tuesday, June 29, EMMA T., infant daughter of John W. and the late Emma T. Vincent.

The remains were taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

WALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 28, MARY FRANCES WALL, eldest daughter of Daniel and Catharine Wall, aged 2 years, 7 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the corner of Underhill avenue and Bergen street.

WISHART.—On Friday, June 25, WILLIAM B. WISHART, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's church, Varick street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, June 29—6 P. M.

The singular and almost inexplicable stringency of the money market noticed in the transactions of yesterday continued to-day, the aggravation being prolonged for a longer period beyond business hours, and extreme rates being more generally paid. In the earlier part of the day the rate on call ranged from an eighth per cent "flat" to an eighth per cent and interest, many borrowers still deferring their engagements in the belief that relaxation must come in the afternoon. In this they were doomed to a most annoying disappointment; for the activity increased as three o'clock approached, and three-eighths to one-half per cent was paid at that hour. The demand was far from being satisfied at this the usual closing hour of the banks, and borrowers still remained in quest of funds. The sidewalk market in front of the Stock Exchange did a stirring business in loans up to a quarter past four o'clock, when a few needy borrowers were still compelled to offer a half per cent for the use of money over night. This state of affairs is a puzzle and mystery to the street. That the immediate cause of it is artificial there is no doubt. But the problem is, what is the exact object? The hand of the cliques in tightening money was very visible to-day. In one transaction on the sidewalk, as above, the borrower having bid a quarter per cent and interest, the lender requested him to send his collaterals around promptly. The borrower rejoined, "Oh, never mind about the securities; just keep the money over night. Don't lend it to anybody else and I will pay you the interest." On the lender demurring to a transaction of such a character the borrower said he was only executing "an order." The incident tells a volume. The large cliques during the last two days have been deliberately "carrying" money as they would stocks, and by paying the market rates have withdrawn enormous sums from circulation. It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress a law was passed forbidding the making of loans on money collaterals. This has prohibited the old favorite plan of "tying up greenbacks." The cliques then only lost the interest on the money which they locked up, but for which they were more than compensated by the turn in stocks. Now they are forced to the expedient of withdrawing the currency in mass and to pay extravagant rates of interest in hope of demoralizing the stock market. It was also evident to-day, from the extensive use of gold as collateral, that the precious metal had been used to assist their schemes. They were enabled to get advances of large amounts of currency upon it, and hence helped the general aggravation. The injurious effect of this stringency is witnessed in the distress which it occasions in circles having more legitimate need of money than the speculators of Wall street. Commercial paper is inactive and valueless, except at immense rates of discount—rates which business men are unwilling to pay. The best house in New York desiring accommodation at this time in Wall street would be laughed at for offering their paper less than nine to ten per cent. The banks would not help them, for they are secretly lending their money at high rates on call, while the private bankers can lend every dollar they possess at super legal interest. The underlying cause of all the derangement seems to be the contraction of the currency by the twenty millions which Mr. Boutwell keeps in the treasury as a reserve to enable him to carry out his visionary notions of redeeming the three per cents. These obligations, being payable on demand, are regarded as a first mortgage on the resources of the government, whereas the ordinary greenbacks are just as much entitled to primary redemption, more so, perhaps, for the great majority of them were issued before the three per cents. This withdrawal of funds from a financial centre so sensitive as New York leaves only a small margin of funds for ordinary transactions. That margin it is in the power of the cliques to make narrower at any moment. They have so narrowed it just now that the great mass of legitimate borrowers are pushed off or compelled to submit to the usurious demands of those who are fortunate enough to have capital. It is only fair to say, in completing the record of the day, that one loan of $70,000 was made toward five o'clock at three-quarters per cent, but was attended with circumstances which suggested a "wash," and ought, therefore, not to be quoted.

Governments were dull and weaker, in sympathy with the more active demand for money, the decline being more marked in the 62's, probably through a lower quotation—80⅝—for five-twenties in London. The following were the closing street prices:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 116¾ a 117; do. do., coupon, 121 a 121¼; do., five-twenties, registered, 115⅝ a 116⅛; do. do., coupon, 1862, 121⅛ a 121⅜; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117 a 117¼; do. do., coupon, 1865, 117¾ a 118¼; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119¼ a 119⅜; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¼ a 119⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅜ a 119⅞; do., ten-forties, registered, 107⅞ a 107⅞; do. do., coupon, 108¼ a 108⅜; currency bonds, 105⅞ a 106⅛.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Bills out of second hands were sold at concessions in consequence of the activity in money. Rates ranged as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅞ a 109⅛; good to prime bankers', 109⅛ a 109⅜; short sight, 110⅛ a 110⅜; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.15; short sight, 5.16 a 5.12½; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.15; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.15; Hamburg, 35⅝ a 36⅛; Amsterdam, 40 a 40⅛; Frankfort, 40 a 40⅛; Bremen, 78⅞ a 79; Prussian thalers, 70⅞ a 71⅛.

Gold during the board was steady and strong at 137⅛ a 137⅜. Later in the day, with the continued extreme rates for money, there was a pressure to sell, which carried the price down to 137. The Westphalia, for Hamburg, to-day took out $683,000 in specie, the amount brought last week by the Cleopatra from Vera Cruz. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amounted to $67,282. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	137⅛	3 P. M.	137½
10:15 A. M.	137⅜	3:15 P. M.	137½
11 A. M.	137⅜	3:30 P. M.	137⅜
12 M.	137⅜	5 P. M.	137
1 P. M.	137⅜	5:30 P. M.	137 a 137⅛
2 P. M.	137⅜		

The rate for carrying cash gold sympathized with the general money market. Opening at 12 a 14 per cent and 1-16, it gradually advanced to 3-16 before Clearing House time. In the afternoon the rates paid were 3-16, 5-32, ⅛ and ⅛. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Gold cleared	$57,042,000
Gold balances	2,620,050
Currency balances	2,574,499

The Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York has prepared his annual report. The statistics of the 110 savings banks reporting show the following condition:—Available resources, $181,955,648—of which aggregate are due to depositors, $169,808,678; to other creditors, $61,714. This leaves an excess of assets over liabilities of $12,088,216. The favorite investment of money deposited in savings banks used to be bonds and mortgages on real estate. The United States bonds, however, became a formidable rival, and on the 1st of January the aggregate invested in mortgages was $51,477,547, and in United States bonds $50,027,400—almost two-thirds of the entire amount of deposits and investments. There are also invested in New York State bonds, $11,284,127; in stocks of other States, $8,614,430; in city bonds, principally New York, $21,622,903; county bonds, $6,504,493; town bonds, $1,081,930. About twelve millions of assets consist of cash on hand and eight millions were lent on public, corporate and personal securities. There has been a tendency to increase in the investments in bonds and mortgages and in stocks, but to diminish the others.

The course of stocks was at first irregular and then decidedly downward, particularly late in the day, when the rate on call loans advanced to a half per cent per day. Operators are perfectly at sea in regard to the market and very uneasy over the deranged condition of money. They are unable to fathom the designs of the cliques, and cannot discover whether the present speculative combinations to make money tight are a real "bear" movement or a temporary raid for a "scoop." The highest point of the day was at and just after the last session of the board; but the activity in money continuing, and showing little sign of abatement, there was a pressure to sell, under which New York Central fell to 194⅛, Reading to 97⅛, Northwestern to 80, St. Paul to 74⅛, Lake Shore (Michigan Southern) to 106⅛, Rock Island to 117⅛, Pittsburg to 98⅛ and Pacific Mail to 87⅛. In the express stocks Adams, American and Merchants' Union were strong and United States weak. The following were the closing quotations at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 60 bid; Boston Water Power, 15 a 18; Cumberland, 33⅛ a 34; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 32 a 32½; Adams Express, 63 a 63⅛; American Express, 43 a 43⅛; United States Express, 73 a 73½; Merchants' Union Express, 16 bid; Quicksilver, 15 a 16; Pacific Mail, 87⅞ a 88; Western Union Telegraph, 39 asked; New York Central, 196⅜ a 196⅛; Mariposa, 6 bid; do. preferred, 16 a 17⅛; do. certificates, 43 a 44; Hudson River, 165 a 165½; Harlem, 145 a 146⅜; Reading, 98 a 98⅛; Alton and Terre Haute, 38 asked; do. preferred, 60 bid; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 72 a 72⅜; do. preferred, 78 a 81; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 74⅜ a 75⅛; do. preferred, 85⅛ bid; Chicago and Alton, 159 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅜ a 32⅝; Fort Wayne, 155⅛ a 155⅜; Michigan Central, 128 bid; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 106⅜ a 107⅛; Illinois Central, 142 bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98 a 99⅛; Rock Island, 117⅜ a 117½; Northwestern, 80⅜ a 80⅞; do. preferred, 95 a 95⅛; New Jersey Central, 103 a 105; Morris and Essex, 89 a 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 125 asked.

Southern securities were all lower and weak. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60 a 61; do., new, 57 a 57⅛; Virginia, ex coupon, 58 a 58⅛; do., new, 62 a 63; Georgia sixes, 84 a 85; do. sevens, 96 a 96⅛; North Carolina, ex coupon, 59 a 59⅛; do. new, 53⅛ a 54; Missouri sixes, 91 a 91⅛; Louisiana sixes, 72 a 73; do. levee sixes, 68 a 68⅜; do. do. eights, 86 a 88; Alabama eights, 97 a 97⅛; South Carolina sixes, 83 a 84; do. new, 80 a 81; do. 1869, 69 a 70.

The London *Times* of June 18 says:—

The London Committee of Erie shareholders have addressed a circular to their constituents illustrating the practices that have been carried on by the directors, and stating the arrangements proposed for bringing these parties to justice. A subscription of a shilling per share will suffice, it is believed, to meet the requisite outlay, which may be remitted to Messrs. Glynn & Co. The committee do not state the precise form in which they may be advised to commence proceedings, but, judging from the contents of a sworn document quoted by them, the matter would appear to be simply one for a criminal court.

The following is an abstract of a report showing the condition of the national banks in the city of New York at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:—

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$174,287,944
Overdrafts	205,351
United States bonds to secure circulation	41,914,450
United States bonds to secure deposits	1,094,000
United States bonds and securities on hand	6,744,400
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	6,322,799
Due from national banks	12,119,790
Due from other banks and bankers	2,210,378
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	6,683,394
Current expenses	1,489,873
Premiums	750,933
Checks and other cash items	134,298,298
Bills of national banks	1,668,132
Bills of other banks	10,122
Fractional currency	228,818
Specie	15,471,220
Legal tender notes	16,151,021
Compound interest notes	—
Three per cent certificates	30,616,000
Total	$452,476,888
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$73,510,000
Surplus fund	17,494,679
Undivided profits	11,697,236
National bank notes outstanding	34,538,498
State bank notes outstanding	247,768
Individual deposits	243,378,535
United States deposits	12,354
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	—
Due to national banks	55,215,481
Due to other banks and bankers	16,382,334
Total	$452,476,888

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
June 28..	$270,475	$2,057,236	$2,642,896	$87,223,450
June 29..	290,000	2,819,855	7,374,977	82,668,327

The value of exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending to-day amounts to $3,634,930, against $4,427,531 for the week previous.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:—

	June 21.	June 28.	
Loans	$53,840,058	$53,661,172	Dec. $178,926
Specie	148,795	180,684	Inc. 31,889
Legal tenders	14,972,123	14,567,327	Dec. 404,796
Due fm banks	4,234,486	3,930,108	Dec. 345,378
Due to banks	6,394,681	6,758,244	Inc. 363,563
Deposits	35,672,220	34,759,472	Dec. 912,748
Circulation	10,617,864	10,622,704	Inc. 4,840
Clearings	38,892,346	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balances	3,087,126	3,307,320	Inc. 220,194

Of which statement the *Ledger*, of that city says:—

There was a further contraction by the banks last week. The loans were decreased $178,926, the legal tenders $404,796, and the deposits $912,748. The specie was increased $31,889, and the circulation $4,840. The banks are, however, still strong in the amount of their reserve as compared with their demand liabilities. The aggregate of their legal tenders and specie is $14,748,011, while their deposits and circulation amount to $45,382,176—or nearly 33 per cent, whereas the law requires but 25 per cent. The clearings at bank decreased $2,647,343, and the balances increased $220,194.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, June 29—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 5-20, c, '62....c	121⅛	25 shs Wells Fargo Ex.	31⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '64....	117⅛	500 do....	32
30000 do....c	117⅛	15 Am Mer U Ex....	43
9000 US 5-20, r, '65....	117	10 do....	44
9000 US 5-20, c, '65....c	118	500 N Y Cen RR....	196⅜
84000 US 5-20, c, '65, n....	119⅜	500 do....c	196⅛
15000 US 5-20, c, '67....	119⅜	200 Hud River RR....c	165⅜
2000 U S 5-20, c, '68....	119⅞	200 do....c	165⅜
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c....	108⅜	100 do....	166
10000 US 6's, currency.	106	100 do....	165
2000 Tenn 6's, ex cou..	61⅛	200 Harlem RR....	146
5000 do....	61⅜	400 do....	146⅜
10000 Tenn 6's, new....	57⅛	400 Reading RR....b c	97⅞
30000 Va 6's, ex c....	58	400 Lake Shore & MSRR	106⅞
6000 do....	58⅜	300 do....	106⅜
5000 Georgia 6's....	85	200 do....c	107
500 Georgia 7's....	96⅛	100 do....b3	107⅛
2000 N C 6's....	59⅜	400 do....	106⅞
5000 do.... b c	59	200 do....	106⅞
20000 N C 6's, new....	54	1000 Clev & Pitts RR..s3	99⅛
19000 Missouri 6's....	91	200 do....b3	99⅛
10000 California 7's....	128	200 do....	99⅛
2000 N Y C 6's, '87....	90⅜	400 Chicago & N W RR..	80⅜
1000 Erie 4th mtg....	81	1100 do....	80⅜
1000 Erie 5th m....	75	100 Chic & N W RR pf..	94⅞
4000 T & W con c bs....	83	100 do....	95
1000 Great West 2d....	77	100 do....b3	95⅛
2000 C & R I & Pac 7's..	98	100 do....c	95
1000 Mor & Es 1st mtg..	90	63 do....	95⅛
2000 Mor & Es 2d....	96	100 Chicago & R I RR..	117⅜
1000 Mil & St P 1st m....	93⅜	100 do....	117⅜
10000 Pitts, Ft W & C 3d m	96	1200 do....c	117⅜
5000 C, C & I Cont 1st.	84⅜	400 do....c	117⅜
2000 do....	84⅜	100 Mil & St Paul RR....	74⅞
7000 do....	84⅜	200 do....c	74⅛
2000 Am D & I Co 7's....	96	300 do....	74⅜
25 shs Ninth Nat Bk....	110⅛	100 do....	74⅜
200 West U Tel....	38⅜	200 Mil & St P pref....	85⅞
40 do....	38	100 do....	85⅞
100 do....b5	38⅜	200 do....	85⅜
200 Quicksilver M Co....	16	100 do....c	85⅜
100 Mariposa pref....	16⅜	100 do....b30	85⅜
200 Pacific Mail SS Co....	87⅜	100 do....	85⅞
100 do....s10	87⅜	100 Ohio & Miss RR....	32⅜
100 do....	87⅜	50 do....bet call	32⅜
100 Adams Express....	63	12 Ohio & Miss RR pref	70
100 do....	63⅜	100 Chicago & Alton RR	160
10 do....	63⅜	635 N J Central RR....	103
200 do....bet c	63⅜	8 do....	104
100 do....	63	50 C, C & I C RR....	40
40 Mer Union Ex....	16	50 Del, Lack & W....b c	118
		200 Dub & Sioux C....	106

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 5-20, r, '62....	116⅞	$6500 US 5-20, c, '65, n c	119⅛
1000 do....	116⅞	1000 do....	119⅛
11000 US 5-20, c, '62....	121⅛	5000 US 5-20, c, '67....c	119⅛
5000 do....	121⅛	1000 do....	119⅛
20000 do....	121⅛	15000 do....	119⅜
1000 US 5-20, c, '64....	117	4000 US 5's, 10-40, c....	108⅜
10000 do....	117⅛	26000 do....	108⅜
5000 US 6's, cur'cy....	106	51500 do....	108⅜

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, ex c....	61	500 shs Chic & NW RR..c	80⅜
5000 Tenn 6's, new....	57	800 do....	80⅛
8000 S Car 6's, new....	70	50 do....	81
1000 Missouri 6's....	91⅜	100 Chic & N W RR pf..c	95
10000 do....	91	15 C, C, Cin & I RR....	74
10000 Louisiana 6's....	72⅛	400 Chic & Rk I RR....c	117⅜
210 shs West Union Tel.	38	400 do....	117⅜
60 Pac M SS Co....	88	100 do....	117⅜
200 Adams Express....	63	200 Tol, Wab & West....	72⅜
10 Merchants' Union Ex	14	100 do....	73
10 N Y Central RR....	195	100 Pitts, Fort W & Chic....	155⅜
1900 do....	196⅜	70 Morris & Es RR....	90
300 do....	196⅜	40 N J Central RR....	104
200 do....	196⅜	100 H & St Jos pref. b30	120
100 do....b c, b5	165⅜	100 Ohio & Miss RR.b c	32⅜
300 Hud Riv RR....b c	165⅜	50 Chic & Alton.... b30	163
300 Reading RR....	98		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Pacific Mail....	87⅜ a 87⅝	St Paul pref....	85 a 85⅛
West Un Tel....	38⅜ a 38⅞	Ft Wayne....	155 a 155⅛
N Y Central....	194⅞ a 194⅞	Lake Shore....	106⅜ a 106⅜
Erie....	29⅛ a 29⅛	Pittsburg....	98⅛ a 98⅛
Reading....	97⅛ a 97⅜	Rock Island....	117⅛ a 117⅜
St Paul....	75 a 74⅞	Northwestern....	80⅛ a —

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, June 29—6 P. M.

BUILDING MATERIALS were generally steady in value, with a fair demand. Eastern spruce was quoted at $18 a $23 for common to choice schedules, and within the range of these prices there were sales of about 600,000 feet, the market closing quite steady. Laths were in moderate request, but lower, the sales being 500,000 at $2 60 a $2 70. Lime was freely dealt in, and firm at $1 25 for common and $1 75 for lump. For Rosendale cement there prevailed a fair inquiry at $2. Bricks were selling to a fair extent at $7 a $8 for hard, $6 50 for pale, $7 a $10 for North river, $15 a $18 for Croton and $45 a $50 for Philadelphia front.

BEESWAX was quiet, but steady. There were a few small sales within the range of 46c. a 48c.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The market was still quiet, but prices were steady at former quotations. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 58 inch heads, $3 a $3 10; sugar shooks, 38 do., $2 40 a $2 50; molasses do., 32 do., $2 60 a $2 80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; box do., $80; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50, and hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $45.

CANDLES were still quiet, but unchanged in value. We quote:—Western and city adamantine, 18c. a 20c.; sperm 48c., and patent 55c. Only small sales were made at these prices.

COCOA was still dull and nominal at 10½c. a 11c. for Guayaquil, in bond, and 26c. a 27c. do. for Maracaibo do.

CORDAGE.—Manila was steady at 24c. a 25c., with a moderate demand.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was comparatively quiet, though the offerings were only moderate, and the advance in prices established yesterday was fully maintained. There was but little business transacted for export, the sales being almost entirely to spinners and speculators. There were disposed of 1,762 bales, of which 1,013 were on speculation, 572 for spinning and 177 for export. For future delivery the sales were considerable, being 103 bales, basis low middling, for December, on private terms; 150 do. low middling, for December, at 25⅛c. a 26c.; 200 do. do., for November, at 26⅛c.; 300 do. do., for January, at 25c. a 25⅛c., and 300 do. do., for December, on private terms. We append the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	28	28⅛	28⅛
Good ordinary	30	30⅛	30⅛
Low middling	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
Middling	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
Good middling	35	35⅛	36

COFFEE.—Rio was in light demand, and we heard of no sales of moment. Other kinds were dull but unchanged. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; fair do., 14⅛c. a 14⅜c.; good do., 15⅛c. a 16c.; prime do., 16⅛c. a 16⅜c.; extremes for lots, 15⅛c. a 17⅛c.; Java, 23c. a 24⅛c.; Singapore, 20c. a 22⅛c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19⅛c.; Maracaibo, 16⅛c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 18⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 14⅛c. a 18c., and Mantla, Costa Rica and Mexican, 15c. a 19c.—all gold, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons made the stock Rio to-day as follows:—148,335 bags in New York, 35,800 in Baltimore, 17,600 in New Orleans, 8,500 in Mobile and 2,500 in Boston.

COPPER.—The market for ingot was firm, though the amount of business transacted was small. The sales were 200,000 lbs., in lots, at 23c., which price was demanded for all kinds at the close.

DYEWOODS.—The market was quiet for all kinds. Logwood was scarce and firm at $34, gold, for Honduras; $36, currency, for St. Domingo, and $27 50 a $28, gold, for Jamaica. Fustic was dull and nominal at $30 a $31, gold, for Cuba, and $19 a $22 for other kinds.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 7,223 bbls. flour, 58,721 bushels wheat, 7,500 do. corn. The flour market was still dull and heavy and prices were lower for all kinds which participated in the late advance. Medium and high grades were dull but unchanged. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were about 7,500 bbls. Southern flour was still slow of sale, and prices were heavy and irregular. Sales 425 bbls. Rye flour was in fair request at about former figures, the sales being 350 bbls. Corn meal was steady, with sales of 400 bbls. at $4 for Jersey, $4 75 for Brandywine, $4 10 for white Western, and $3 85 for yellow. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 60 a $5 00
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 50
Extra State	6 00 a 6 25
Choice do	6 25 a 6 75
Superfine Western	5 00 a 5 50
Extra do	6 00 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	6 75 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	10 00 a 11 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 11 50
Southern superfine and extra	5 50 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	6 50 a 9 50
Rye flour	5 00 a 6 30
Corn meal, city	3 90 a 4 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 65 a 4 75
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a 4 25

—The market for spring wheat opened quiet but firm, the decline in Liverpool exerting but little influence on the market; $1 43 was bid for good No. 2, but refused. Subsequently, however, this figure was accepted and the market closed dull at $1 42 a $1 42½ for No. 2 and $1 47½ for No. 1. The sales were about 100,000 bushels, at $1 42 a $1 43 for No. 2 spring, $1 47½ a $1 48 for No. 1 do., $1 62 for white Genessee, $1 50 for Green Bay, $1 72½ for California and $1 86 for white Michigan. For amber Michigan $1 55 was bid for export. Corn was firm at the commencement, but dull and lower and nominal at the close. The sales were about 50,000 bushels, at 84c. a 89c. for new mixed Western, via canal and railroad—closing nominally 89c. a 86c. for common to choice, 85c. a 93½c. for white Western, 90c. a 91c. for yellow do. and $1 a $1 02 for white Southern. Oats were dull and nominal, with sales of 44,000 bushels at 75½c. a 76c., afloat and 74c. a 75c. in store. Rye was dull and nominal, while barley and barley malt were still inactive and prices were nominal.

FISH.—For dry cod the market was moderately active and prices were steady at our last quotations. The sales were 1,200 quintals George's at $7 50. Mackerel—No. 2 was in increased supply, and being only in moderate demand the market was heavy and lower. The sales were about 350 bbls., at $16 for No. 2, $12 for large No. 3 and $10 for medium do. No. 1 were scarce, and quoted at $39 50 for bay and $27 50 for shore, without sales of moment. Smoked herring were quiet, but held at 25c. for scaled and 30c. for No. 1. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value.

FREIGHTS.—The market was less active, but firm, full rates being demanded in almost all cases. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all classes of vessels being extremely light. The engagements were:—To Liverpool per steamer, 2,500 boxes cheese at 40s., 300 boxes bacon at 35s. To London, 1,500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d., 50 hhds. tobacco on private terms, and per steamer, via Bremen, 140 bales pig's hair at 40s. To Bristol, 15,000 bushels wheat at 8d. To Glasgow per steamer, 15,000 bushels wheat at 7½d. To Bremen per steamer, 3d of July, 7,000 bushels grain at 5½d., 300 cases tobacco at 12s. 6d., 1,000 bbls. rosin at 1s. 6d., 150 hhds. tobacco at 30s., and 300 do. shoe pegs at 2s. The Charters were:—a British bark (now in Boston), from Montreal to the River Plate, with lumber, at $12. A brig to the north side Cuba and back, with 550 hhds. sugar at $6, port charges paid. An American schooner, 450 hhds. tobacco, to Cadiz, Alicante or Vigo, at 30s. A bark (now in Philadelphia), from City Point to London, with 900 hhds. tobacco, at 30s. A British bark, hence to Cork for orders, with 2,500 qrs. grain, at 6s. 3d. and 3d. off if direct, and a schooner to St. Kitts, general cargo, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was in good demand, and firmly held. The sales were 200 bales Barnes, at 11⅛c. gold, in bond; 50 do. do. to arrive in Boston, at 11⅛c. do.; 167 bales Calcutta, to arrive in Boston, at 10½c. do.; and 200 do. on the spot there, at 10 5-16c. do. Bags were dull and nominal, at 16⅜c. a 17c., currency.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices were generally steady. We quote:—Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 a 27 lbs., 31c., gold; do., 20 a 23 lbs., 21⅛c. a 23c.; Montevideo, 21 a 23 lbs., 21c. a 21⅛c.; Corrientes, 21⅛ a 22 lbs., 20c.; Rio Grande, 20 a 22 lbs., 21⅛c. a 21⅛c.; Orinoco, 21 a 23 lbs., 20½c. a 21c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 19⅛c. a 20c.; Central America, 18 a 21 lbs., 17c. a 19c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 a 24 lbs., 16c. a 17c.; Vera Cruz, 18 a 19 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Tampico, 20 a 22 lbs., 18c. a 19c. Total stock June 29, 1869, 111,700; same time last year, 114,600.

HOPS.—There was rather more demand, chiefly for export, which were in most demand. Inferior to choice grades were quoted 7c. a 15c.

HAY.—The demand was moderately active, and prices were steady at 60c. for shipping, 90c. a $1 15 for retail lots, $1 10 for long rye straw and 90c. a 95c. for short do.

HEMP.—All kinds were dull and prices were nominally 12¾c. a 12½c., gold, for Manila; 4c. a 5c., do., for jute; 10c. a 10⅛c., do., for Sisal, and 8c. a 8½c., do., for Tampico, in bond.

IRON.—For Scotch pig the market was still dull, the demand being light, and prices were heavy at $39 a $44. There were sales of 100 tons Eglinton, ex ship, at $39, and small lots Glengarnock, do., at $45. American was in light request, but the offerings were small, especially of No. 1, and full prices prevailed, No. 1 being quoted $41 a $42 and No. 2 $38 a $39. Sales, 150 tons crane and 100 do. Mineral vale, on private terms. Refined bar continued to rule quiet but steady, at $85 a $90. Rails were steady, at $55 a $56, gold, for English and $74 a 76, currency, for American, though we heard of no sales.

LEAD was steady, at $6 32½ a $6 37½, gold, with sales of 25 tons Spanish, on the dock, at $6 30, cash. We quote:—Bar, 10⅛c., and sheet and pipe, 12c.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole was tolerably active and firm at former prices. Prime leather still continues scarce and wanted. Oak was quiet, but steady, while rough was dull, except for prime, which was selling moderately at full prices. We quote:—

Hemlock.	B. Ayres & R. Grande.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	30c. a 32c.	30c. a 31½c.	29½c. a 30½c.
Middle	30c. a 32c.	30c. a 31½c.	29½c. a 30½c.
Heavy	26½c. a 29c.	26½c. a 28c.	25c. a 27c.
Good damaged	25c. a 28c.	25c. a 27½c.	24c. a 27c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 23c.; rough light, 37c. a 40c.; middle and heavy, 35c. a 38c.

Oak.	Slaughter.	Crops.	Rough.
Light	39c. a 42c.	42c. a 45c.	41c. a 44c.
Middle	39c. a 46c.	40c. a 45c.	38c. a 42c.
Heavy	40c. a 46c.	39c. a 42c.	39c. a 45c.

Bellies, 22c. a 24c.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices were heavy at the appended quotations. By auction 111 hhds. Demerara at 44c. a 55c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba centrifugal and mixed	— a —	35c. a 40c.
Cuba clayed	— a —	47c. a 50c.
Cuba muscovado, refining	— a —	45c. a 52c.
Cuba muscovado, grocery	— a —	50c. a 58c.
Porto Rico	— a —	50c. a 75c.
New Orleans	— a —	70c. a 85c.
Barbados	— a —	57c. a 60c.

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine the market was quiet, there being but little demand, but prices were without change, closing at 41½ a 42½c. for merchantable and shipping lots. There were sales of 265 bbls. at 41½ a 42c., the inside price for 50 bbls. late yesterday, and the latter for small lots on the wharf. Rosin was in but little demand, but there was no change to note in prices. The sales were 1,700 bbls. strained at $2 25 for common and $2 30 for good, 260 do. No. 2 at $2 50 a $2 75, 50 do. No. 1 at $4, and 300 do. extra pale at $6 25. We quote:—Strained $2 25 a $2 30; No. 2 $2 40 a $2 70; No. 1 $3 a $4 25; pale $4 50 a $5 50, and extra do. and window glass $6 a $10 50. Tar was quiet at $3 12½ a $3 25 for Wilmington, and $2 50 a $3 75 for Washington.

OILS.—Fish oils were dull, and we heard of no sales beyond those reported last week. Prices were quite steady at 78c. a 83c. for menhaden, $1 85 for crude sperm, $1 97 a $2 for unbleached do., $2 03 a $2 05 for bleached do., $1 05 for northern crude whale, and $1 12 a $1 15 for bleached winter do. Linseed was dull and heavy at $1 02 a $1 05, in casks and bbls., while olive was quiet, but steady, at $1 45. Lard oil was dull and a shade lower, closing at $1 45 a $1 50 for spring and winter. Western elaine was steady at 87c. a 88c., and saponified red was steady at 90c. a 92c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 313 bbls. pork, and 100 packages lard. The market for pork still continued to rule dull, but holders were firmer in their views, demanding about $32 25 for new mess at the close. The sales were only about 250 bbls. (in lots) at $32 25 a $32 50 for new mess, $28 50 a $28 62½ for Western prime mess, and $26 a $26 50 for prime and extra prime. For future delivery we heard of no sales. Live hogs were steady at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c., with arrivals of 3,834 head. Beef was dull, with sales of 75 bbls. at $9 a $14 for plain mess, and $12 a $16 for extra do. Beef hams continued to rule quiet, but steady. Sales 75 bbls. at $20 a $29. Tierce beef was still dull, and prices were nominally $28 a $30 for prime mess and $25 a $31 for India do. Cut meats were but little sought after, but without alteration in value. There were sales of only about 60 packages at 14c. a 14⅛c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders; 15⅛c. a 16c. for smoked do.; 17c. a 17⅛c. for pickled hams, and 20c. a 20⅛c. for smoked and bagged do. Bacon, though quiet, was steady in value. The sales were 200 boxes for cured at 16⅜c. a 17c. For lard there was a slightly improved demand, though the market was still called dull and heavy. The sales were 450 packages at 18⅛c. a 20c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered. Butter was in fair request, and with only moderate receipts the market was firm, particularly for the fine grades, which continued to be most sought after. Cheese was only in moderate demand and prices were heavy. We quote:—

NEW CROP BUTTER.	
State firkins, full yellow....per lb.	35c. a 38c.
State firkins, light colored	32c. a 34c.
Western reserve firkins, full yellow	31c. a 33c.
State, half firkin tubs, good to extra	35c. a 37c.
State, Welsh tubs, good to prime	32c. a 36c.
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, good to extra	33c. a 40c.
Western tubs, fair to good	25c. a 29c.
State and Western, common	20c. a 23c.
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factories, extra	18c. a 18½c.
Factories, fair to good	16c. a 17½c.
Factories, common	9c. a 15c.
Factories, skimmed	6c. a 12c.
Farm dairies, extra	17c. a 17½c.
Farm dairies, fair to good	14c. a 16c.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, was still in light demand and the market was scarcely so firm, closing at about 16⅛c. Some holders, however, were unwilling to sell below 17c. We heard of no sales of consequence. Refined was held firmly at 32⅛c. at the opening, but subsequently sold at 32c., at which price the market closed weak. There was but little demand from any source, and we only heard of sales of 1,000 bbls. standard white, for June, at 32c., and 2,000 do., for July, at 32c. a 32⅛c.—the inside price for the first half, buyer's option. In Philadelphia the market was extremely quiet and easier, closing at 31⅛c. The sales were 500 bbls. standard white at 31⅛c. and 1,000 do., for July, at 32⅛c.

RICE.—Carolina was steady, with small sales within the range of 8c. a 9c. for common to prime. Rangoon was dull at at 7⅛c. a 8c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was tolerably active, the demand being chiefly for refining grades, but prices were rather heavy at former quotations. The sales were 1,050 hhds. at 13⅛c. a 13⅛c. for Cuba and Porto Rico. Refined was quiet, but without change in value, hard being quoted 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; soft white, 14⅛c. a 14⅜c.; extra C, 14c. a 14⅛c., and yellow, 13⅛c. a 13⅛c. We quote:—Cuba, inferior to common refining, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; fair to good do., 11⅛c. at 11⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 11⅛c. a 13⅛c.; prime to choice do., 13⅛c. a 12⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and bxs.), 10⅛c. a 13⅛c.; molasses sugar (hhds. and bxs.), 10c. a 11⅛c.; melado, 8c. a 9c.; Porto Rico, refining grades, 11⅛c. a 11⅛c., and grocery grades, 12c. a 13⅛c.

SALT.—The market was steady at previous prices, with a fair demand and only a moderate stock. Jobbing lots from store were selling at the following prices:—Ashton's, $3 75 a $3 85 per sack; Marshall's and Worthington's, $2 70 a $2 80; Evans', Deans', &c., $2 60 a $2 70; ground, $2; Higgins', $3 15 a $3 25, and Turks Island, 48c. a 50c. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Grass continued to rule dull and nominal at 13c. a 14c. for clover, $3 75 a $4 for timothy and $2 50 a $2 60 for rough flax. Linseed was dull and nominal at about $2 10, gold, duty paid.

SKINS.—Goat were active, especially for Mexican, but at lower prices, the market closing strong, however, at the quotations annexed, with a reduced stock. The sales were 1,080 bales Mexican, 31 do. Cape, 31 do. Payta, 100 do. Caracoa, and, to arrive, 20 do. Buenos Ayres on private terms. For deer there prevailed a moderate demand at steady prices, and the sales were 1,000 lbs. Vera Cruz and 2,000 do. Central American on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 57½c. per lb.; Matamoros, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c. a 53½c., all gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c. a 55c.; Payta, 58c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 47½c. a 52½c., all currency. Deer—Honduras, 44c. per lb.; Vera Cruz, 42c. a 44c.; Central American, 45c.; San Juan, 38c. a 40c.; Sisal, 44c. a 46c.; Angostura, 30c. a 31c.; Para, 44c. a 45c., all gold.

STEARINE.—The demand was light and the market was heavy at 19c. a 19⅛c. for fair to prime, in hhds. and tierces. Small sales were made within the range of these prices.

SPELTER was in moderate request, and the market was firm. Sales 50 tons Silesian at 6⅛c. a 6⅛c., gold.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was quiet but steady at 46c.

TALLOW.—There was a moderate inquiry at former prices, the sales being 60,000 lbs. at 11⅛c. a 11⅛c.

TOBACCO.—For Kentucky the market was moderately active, and prices were steady, the sales being 500 hhds., chiefly for export, at from 7⅛c. to 11⅛c. Seed leaf was steady, with a moderate demand. The sales were 39 cases new Connecticut at 23c., 150 do. new do. fillers, and 80 do. old do. on private terms; also 65 cases State at 14c., 50 do. old do. at 10⅛c., 40 do. 1866 crop Connecticut at 19c., 43 do. 1868 crop do. at 42½c. and 50 do. State on private terms. Havana was steady, with sales of 150 bales at 95c. a $1. We quote:—

Kentucky New Crop.	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common lugs, per lb	7½c. a 7¾c.	— a —
Good lugs	8c. a 8½c.	9c. a 9½c.
Common leaf	8½c. a 9½c.	9¾c. a 10½c.
Medium leaf	10c. a 11c.	11c. a 12c.
Good leaf	11½c. a 12c.	12½c. a 13c.
Fine leaf	12c. a 13c.	13c. a 15c.
Selections	15c. a 15c.	15½c. a 16½c.
Seed-leaf.	*Old Crop.*	*New Crop.*
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	8c. a 10c.	10½c. a 12c.
Wrappery lots	18c. a 45c.	30c. a 40c.
Fine wrappers	50c. a 70c.	45c. a 60c.
New York State fillers	7½c. a 9c.	8c. a 10c.
Average lots	12c. a 22c.	14c. a 20c.
Wrappers	15c. a 40c.	12c. a 30c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	7½c. a 8c.	8c. a 10c.
Average lots	12c. a 20c.	15c. a 25c.
Wrappers	12½c. a 35c.	14c. a 40c.

—Havana—Common, 85c. a 90c.; good, 95c. a $1 10; fine $1 02½ a $1 10. Yara—I cut, 75c. a 80c.; I cut, $1 02 a $1 05; average lot, 85c. a 92½c. Manufactured—Black work common and medium, 16c. a 19c., in bond; good and fine 20c. a 30c., a.o.; bright work, common and medium, 20c. a 25c. do., and good and fine, 30c. a 50c.

TIN.—Pig—Straits were in good demand and steady at former figures. The sales were 425 pigs, part at 29½c. a 30c., gold, and 2,000 do. on private terms. Banca was quoted 33⅛c. gold, and English 30c. do., without sales of moment; plates were dull, and we heard of no sales; prices were nominally $8 25 a $8 37½, gold, for I. C. charcoal, $5 75 a $7 50 do. for I. C. coke, $5 75 a $6 do. for coke terne, and $7 87½ a $8 do. for charcoal do.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 180 bbls. The market continued to rule dull and heavy at $1, tax paid.

WHALEFOOTS were dull and nominal at 19c. for unbleached and 19¾c. a 11c. for bleached.

WHALEBONE.—Arctic was quoted at 95c. a $1, gold, though no sales were reported.

WOOL.—The market for fleece is unusually quiet, there being scarcely any demand, but holders manifest no disposition to sell except at full figures, in view of the very light stock and the firmness with which the new clip is held in the country. What demand prevails is only for small lots to supply the present wants of manufacturers. Pulled wool continues to sell moderately, at full figures generally. Texas is less active, the firmness of sellers restricting business, fine lots being held at 35c. a 37c. California—New spring clip is a trifle more active, and 25c. has been paid for a lot of A1, while fall clip is steady in value, though slow of sale. In foreign the business is still light, the sales being confined to small lots, but prices are unchanged. The sales were only 50,000 lbs. fleece at 25c. a 51c., including 1,600 common Ohio at 48c., 6,000 fine do. at 51c., 10,000 fine do. at 50c. a 50⅛c., 10,000 unmerchantable and fat sheep wool at 35c. a 36c., 2,000 scoured at 97c. a $1, 5,000 new medium Ohio at 45½c., 5,000 Michigan on private terms; also 20,000 lbs. pulled at 44c., 48c. for super, and 45c. a 48c. for extra, 30,000 lbs. Texas at 30c. a 37c., 30,000 do. fall clip California at 25c. a 26⅛c., chiefly at 25⅛c. for A. 1, and 25,000 do. new A 1 spring clip do. at 35c. Of foreign the sales are 50 bales Cape at 35c. a 35½, and 25 do. Donskoi at 37c.

STIRRING SCENES IN BALTIMORE.

Midnight Parade of Negro Cavalrymen—Interference of the Police—The Colored Folks Retire in Disorder—The Trial of Mrs. Pollard Concluded—The Lady Sentenced to Thirty Days' Imprisonment—Exciting Scenes in Court.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1869.

They do things rather differently in Baltimore from what they do in Washington when the nigger is in question. In Washington Sambo rules the roost; but in Baltimore he is ruled with a vengeance. Note this specimen which occurred yesterday in Baltimore.

About half-past ten o'clock at night about thirty colored cavalrymen, headed by a full drum and fife corps, left the Douglass Institute, on Lexington street, and passed through Calvert street to Fayette, and thence east. The men were all in full uniform and carried cavalry swords. As they passed down [illegible] street to the tune of "Not for Joe" quite a crowd collected, and on reaching the [illegible] section of Fayette and Gay streets Police Commissioners Jarrett and Fusselbaugh, accompanied by a squad of policemen, appeared in front, and Mr. Jarrett called a halt. He then told the men that as President of the Police Board he ordered them back to their quarters. The captain and some of the men at first demurred, contending that Police Marshal Farlow had given permission for the parade and had promised the protection of the police, but the Commissioner was firm in his demand, in a few words declining to give the captain his authority for acting as he did, and a countermarch was ordered, the musicians dispersing and the men going back to the place whence they came, accompanied by the police. When the commissioners gave the order to halt they were applauded by the persons who lined the sidewalks.

The end of the famous Pollard-Moore case was reached yesterday. Mrs. Maria N. Pollard, wife of E. A. Pollard, was brought up for trial for an alleged attempt to shoot Dr. George A. Moore on the 28th of January last, in this city. The lady appeared in court, heavily veiled and without counsel. The testimony of Moore and others was first taken and the criminal assault proven. Judge Gilmor, before whom the trial was held, assigned a special counsel to Mrs. Pollard, and this counsel took the defence that the lady, at the time of the assault was out of her mind, and therefore not responsible for her conduct. The lady herself asked through her counsel for the privilege of making a statement, which was granted, and she proceeded to detail to the court the history of wrongs she claimed to have received at the hands of E. A. Pollard, led on and encouraged, as she alleged, by Dr. Moore. She concluded a rather lengthy story by stating that inch by inch she had been deprived by these men of all she possessed, except her honor, and that could only be taken with her life. She also stated that she bore no relationship whatever to Mr. Pollard, his treatment of her having been of such a character as to compel her to apply for a divorce, which was now pending. She did not deny the assault charged, but claimed that Dr. Moore had denied having had any knowledge of the whereabouts of Pollard; that he had told her he had not seen him for months, although she had seen him enter and depart from Moore's house only the night previous, and his constant interference between her husband and herself had driven her to frenzy.

Judge Gilmor then reviewed the case, and finally concluded by declaring the witness guilty of common assault, as charged in the indictment, and sentenced her to be confined in jail for thirty days. Upon this announcement a scene followed not often witnessed in a court of justice. Mrs. Pollard rose with outstretched hands, and in a frenzied manner cried out, "Oh, Judge, do not send me to prison!" She then fell on her knees and again appealed to the Judge, saying, "For the sake of my more than orphaned children, do not deprive them of the protection of a mother!" She then sank with her head on the knees of Mr. Mills, her counsel, uttering hysterical sobs, until Messrs. Irvin and Carter, deputy wardens of the jail, appeared, and as delicately as possible removed her to the office of the clerk of the court.

Judge Gilmor was evidently much moved, but preserved his equanimity, and the business of the court proceeded. In the meantime Mrs. Pollard went on with her excited outcries in the clerk's office and succeeded in attracting a considerable crowd.

When the court adjourned Deputy Warden Irvin removed the prisoner, amid her continued excitement, to a hack standing on Lexington street, and, accompanied by the gentleman who came with her from Washington, she was conveyed to jail, where she now remains.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

[Washington (June 28) correspondence of the Boston Post.]

The Solicitor of the United States Treasury, Mr. Banfield, received this morning official intelligence of important arrests of counterfeiters in New York. It seems that for some weeks this case has been in process of working up, under the direction of Mr. Clarvoe, of the Treasury Detective service. From developments under the management of Mr. Clarvoe arrests of counterfeiters were made in Maryland, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, &c., and large quantities of counterfeit money, presses, dies, plates and other counterfeiting materials have been captured. In all sixteen persons have been arrested in different parts of the country within the past month, and yesterday in New York three other alleged counterfeiters (makers and venders) were arrested under the management of Treasury detectives. This is said to be the breaking up of the most extensive gang of counterfeiters ever known in this country. The persons arrested on Saturday in New York were Robert Herring, maker; Joseph Pondommay, fruit dealer, and Vincent de Lorenzo, both "venders." The two latter were arrested in the city of New York, the first named at his residence near that city, where an extensive lot of counterfeit money, plates, &c., were found. Among the counterfeit notes prepared and circulated by this gang were twos and fives on the National Bank of Connecticut. Information is in the possession of the Solicitor of the Treasury which leads to the belief that the gang has accomplices in all parts of the United States.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE BOATS, C. VIBBARD and D. DREW will commence running to Albany on Monday, May 31, leaving Desbrosses street at 7 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 7:15, connecting with railroads for all points North and West.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—BOSTON, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, Lessees.—On and after June 21, 1869, the trains on the above road will be run as follows:—Leave Hopewell Junction at 6:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., reaching Fishkill landing to connect with 7:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. trains on Hudson River railroad for New York. Returning leave Fishkill landing at 10:10 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. on arrival of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New York.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
THE
WORLD RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON. Commander SIMMONS.
Will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from pier 30, North river, foot of Chambers street,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
including brass, string and reed bands will be attached to each steamer on its passage.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
every evening.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

PROVIDENCE passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., arriving at 6:30 A. M. RETURNING will leave PROVIDENCE at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

For the better accommodation of the public the splendid steamers,
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted),
from pier 28 North river (foot of Murray street),
AT 6:30 P. M.
FOR
BOSTON VIA NEWPORT
FREIGHT received at pier 30 up to 5 P. M.,
and at pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., and 4, 6:30 and 11 P. M. Drawing room cars attached to all day trains and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.

NEW YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF cars.
On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points north.
The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW YORK, June 28, 1869.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE RUNning Saturday June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier, foot of Desbrosses street, every afternoon at 3:30.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE FASTest, elegant evening river Steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves pier 44 North river, foot of Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, and foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state rooms secured at DODD'S Express Offices, 681 and 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residences and checked through to destination; also at 308 West street, above Spring. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE well known, stanch, sea-going and splendidly fitted steamer WYOMING, with upper and lower saloons and every accommodation for ladies and children, Captain George F. Holton, will run regular every day, except Saturday, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 7; Eighth st., East river, at 7¼; Peck slip at 7½; Christopher street at 8¼, and pier No. 4 North river at 9 o'clock. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. H. E. HOLMES, Manager.
The WYOMING is up for charter on Saturdays. Apply to P. C. WHITE, 154 South street.

A.—A.—FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURdays excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and pier No. 4 N. R. at 9 A. M.; and on Sundays, from Eighth street, E. R., at 7 A. M.
Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board.
Fare, $1, ladies, 50 cents.

BATH AND FORT HAMILTON.—STEAMER WATER LILY leaves Hamilton avenue Dock, Brooklyn, at 6 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. Returning leaves Bath 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M., every day, landing at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT JOSEPHINE CAN BE hired for excursions. Apply at the Staten Island ferry office, foot of Whitehall street.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—On and after July 1, 1869, steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily, Sunday included, at 10, 2, 5:30 and 7¼ o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street every trip.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMER NAUSHON, [illegible] Island, leaving Christopher street, North river, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren street, North river, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier No. 4 (Morris street), North river, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY Island. The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. Wilson, makes her regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome street, New York, 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip, New York, at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9, 12, and 3 o'clock.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—THE large first class steamboat Sleepy Hollow, and others of all kinds, with Barges and Groves if desired. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge Irene, foot of Morton street.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—EXCELSIOR PARK, THE POPUlar new grove on the Hudson, also Crosscut Grove, with steamer Martha Washington and barges Anna and Pilgrim. N. B. These boats and groves cannot be engaged elsewhere.
H. B. CROSSETT, 383 West street.

GROVES, BARGES AND STEAMBOATS TO CHARTER for picnics, &c.—Having secured the best groves on the Hudson river and vicinity we guarantee satisfaction.
BLOOMER, 248 Front street.

IONA ISLAND PICNIC GROUNDS ARE THE MOST romantic in the Hudson river Highlands. For photographs and terms see S. COCKCROFT, 171 Broadway.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE STEAMER ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison street at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8¼; Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE SEA steamer YANKEE, Captain Andrew Hennessey. The YANKEE has just been thoroughly overhauled, painted and refitted, with awnings, &c., and is the best steamer for excursions, picnics, &c., in New York. She can be chartered on reasonable terms of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, 62 South street.

THE STEAMER H. M. COOL TO CHARTER TO select parties for excursions. Address or inquire of P. HAMMOND, No. 9 Morris street, Jersey City.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, pier 39 North river, or box 635 Post office.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Office and consultations very private. DR. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. U. Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 30 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—Those pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 120 WEST Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees immediate relief in all female complaints, with or without medicine; relief to the most anxious in twenty four hours. Elegant rooms, board and nursing provided.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—With or without medicine, by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Powerful, safe. Monthly Pills and Mixtures, $5. Circulars free, first post.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

SURE CURE IN 24 HOURS, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine. Consultations free. Dr. and Mme. ESTELA, 15 East Thirtieth street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

VELOCIPEDES.

3 SECOND HAND VELOCIPEDES FOR $45.
C. V. MOORE, 307 Bowery.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOW LADY, 25 YEARS OF AGE, HAS $20,000, OF prepossessing appearance, good disposition, well educated, wishes to meet with a gentleman of means, good business qualities, with a view to matrimony. Address for one week Havana, Station G.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, IN CENTRAL Park, a Pocketbook, containing a small sum of money. The owner can obtain same by applying at the shoe store, No. 17 avenue C.

LOST—ON THE 6 O'CLOCK BOAT FROM NEW YORK to Staten Island, a ship's log-book, written in German, with black cover. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the rear office of No. 6 South William street.

LOST—ON JUNE 27, A WHITE SCOTCH TERRIER, buff colored ears. Reward of $15 will be paid at 46 East Thirtieth street, to the finder.

LOST—MONDAY, ON BROADWAY, BELOW CANAL street, a small square Blank Book, with some verses written in it. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 183 Broadway, room No. 1.

LOST—A BANK BOOK OF THE MERCHANTS' NAtional Bank, with Babcock & Co., in Nassau street, June 28. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 45 and 47 Park place.

LOST—A GOLD NECKLACE AND CROSS, IN VICInity of 443 West Twenty-fourth street. The finder will be rewarded on its return to above number.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 29, A BLACK CHAIN with enamelled seal, key and cross attached. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 61 St. Mark's place.

LOST—A PURPLE SILK PARASOL, WITH BLACK lace cover (handle gone), in the Park or on Harlem lane. A reward will be paid on its return to 148 East Seventeenth street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

REWARDS.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, IN TWENTY-SECOND STREET, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, a Hair Breastpin. The above reward will be given the finder on returning it to Mrs. Johnson, 312 West Twenty-second street.

$5 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM DANIEL O'CONNOR, Bay View House, foot Court street, South Brooklyn, a Row Boat, with centreboard, called Sea Foam. The above reward will be given for her return.

$5 REWARD.—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of an old fashioned Gold Earring to 119 East Thirty-fourth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A GRAY PARROT, WITH RED tail feathers, on Tuesday afternoon. The man with a little girl, who was seen to pick it up in West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, will receive the above reward by returning it to the owner, No. 21 West Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

$8 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, IN FIFTH AVEnue, Poodle Dog, straight hair, light brown on back. Will receive above reward by leaving her at 481 Fifth avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, BLACK AND TAN FEMALE Dog. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to 45 East Twenty-fifth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, PROBABLY BETWEEN Twenty-eighth and Bleecker streets, on Sixth avenue, two small Paper Books containing shorthand notes. The above will be paid on returning the same to J. H. Powell, No. 8 Pine street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN A TWENTY-THIRD street stage, on June 28, between one and two P. M., a Pocketbook containing about $329. The above reward will be paid for the return of the money.
MARY J. LEONARD, 171 Seventh avenue.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, between Houston street and Broadway and West Twelfth street, near Hudson, a single stone Diamond (dropped from the setting). The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with Hyatt, Hagerman & Co., clothiers, corner Broadway and Houston street.

$100 REWARD—FOR ANY INFORMATION THAT will lead to the recovery of a small dark bay Colt, black legs, main and tail, 14½ high, stolen from my farm at Green river, Columbia county, N. Y. Address P. D. Van Hoesen, proprietor of Dexter Trotting Circular, 67 South street, N. Y., or box 6,068 Post office.

$500 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Will be paid, by a poor man, for the return of three $1,000 United States five-twenty Bonds, Nos. 62,529, 52,586, 52,554, and one $500 United States five-twenty Bond, No. 23,858, stolen from the Ocean National Bank.
WM. JOSEPH HENZE, 236 Greenwich street.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 73 BROADWAY (LATE 68).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution.—We have no branches in New York.

PROPOSALS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Tenders will be received at this office until July 10, 1869, for the following supplies, to be delivered as required, on the line of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, for the use of said railway companies to 1st January, 1870:—
Railroad Castings of all descriptions.
Railroad Spikes.
Railroad Chairs.
Track Bolts and Nuts.
Hot and Cold Pressed Nuts and Bolts.
Fish Plates.
Bar and Round Iron, "refined."
Boiler and Sheet Iron.
Pig Iron, "anthracite."
Pig Iron, "charcoal," equal to "Salisbury."
Wrought Iron Axles, to order.
Frog Steel, "to order."
Steel Frog Plates and Points, "to order."
Spring Steel.
Steel Axles, to order.
Cut Nails and Spikes.
Wrought Nails and Spikes.
Georgia Pine, to order.
Chains.
Lard Oil.
Bell Rope.
Hay.
Shovels.
The deliveries to be made in such quantities as [illegible] upon by the company, after the acceptance of the tender. Parties bidding must state the quality of the material offered, and at what point delivered, also furnish samples when required.
Payments in cash, as customary with this company.
The company reserve the right to reject any bids, which must be enclosed, sealed and addressed to
GEORGE C. HALL, Purchasing Agent,
No. 1 Erie Block, foot of Reade street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO the Navy Yards under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal of guarantee and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 5, White Oak Boards; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitae; No. 30 Ingot Copper; No. 33, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 41, Lead, pig; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools, for ship stores; No. 53, Tools, for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods, for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Rosin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, packing; No. 78, Leather, Pump, Rigging, Lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 81, Oakum; No. 82, Bellows; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood; No. 90, Patented Articles.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 7, 8, 13, 15, 42, 43, 49, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 71, 74, 78.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 30, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 88.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 37, 43, 48, 49, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 80, 88.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 15, 23, 30, 33, 35, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 59, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 88.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 30, 34, 37, 39, 43, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 53, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78, 88, 89.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 3, 7, 4, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 39, 43, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 59, 64, 63, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 77, 78, 89.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, TWO FIRST CLASS BILliard Tables, ¾ size, as good as new; will be sold cheap. Apply to or address D. FOLEY, 105 Seventh street, corner of Grand.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS of every description. Best quality and lowest prices, for sale by
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
52 and 54 Maiden lane.
Established 1843.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE WAR ON THE CUBANS.

PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Troops Disperse in New London, Conn., and a Portion of Them Return to This City.

TREASON IN THE CAMP.

Probable Embarkation of a Portion of the Men on the Quaker City.

The unfortunate possibility of the failure of the Cuban expedition which left this port on Saturday night, which was hinted at in the HERALD of yesterday, has indeed been realized, and has overbalanced the dozen probabilities of success which were alluded to in the same article; for the enterprise has collapsed and the plan has failed disastrously. Among the men who departed on the expedition was one William C. Leech, of this city, residing in Sixth avenue, who, together with some companions, returned to New York yesterday. Mr. Leech furnishes the following

STATEMENT.

On Saturday night last we rendezvoused at Second avenue and Sixty-second street about seven o'clock P. M. We left the rendezvous and embarked at the foot of Sixty-second street, East River, having on board 116 men, besides about sixty native Cubans. We went thence on board the steamer to Jones' Wood, where we took on board about twenty-five more men. We were on the tug boat H. D. Cool, and accompanied by the steamboat W. H. Webb. We sailed up and down the river for about an hour and a half. The Webb came to us with Colonel Ryan on board, in disguise. We then sailed up as far as Hart's Island and were compelled to come to an anchor in consequence of a dense fog. At seven o'clock on Sunday morning we weighed anchor and started up to the head of Long Island Sound and arrived at Gardiner's Island, where the steamer "James B." Whiting was to meet the expedition. On Sunday night the steamer John Chase arrived, with 215 of our men, under command of Colonel Currier. The Whiting had not arrived, and the officers held a consultation. Not finding any steamer, as we expected to do, we searched for her for four hours, but could not find her. We then came to anchor until seven o'clock on Monday morning, when we made another search for the Whiting until nine o'clock. Our provisions and water gave out, and the steamboat Cool started for New London, Conn., for provisions, with Colonel Byrne's men on board. They reached New London at six o'clock P. M., and several men—at least thirty—there left the vessel. The steamer Cool got extra provisions, and started back. I was one of those who came back to this city, leaving the vessel, and coming down by the regular passenger boat. At about half-past two o'clock this (Tuesday) morning passengers on the boat report that they saw a steamer taking men on board from two boats; they were distinguished only by the lights, and therefore it may not have been any part of the expedition. The steamer taking them on board was supposed to have been the Quaker City.

It will be seen from this statement that there is a possibility of the embarkation of some of the men—two steamer loads—on board some other vessel, but reports received late last night—too late to be given in detail—would rather tend to confirm the belief that the expedition has failed altogether. It was rumored that some of the men had landed at New Haven and that some desertions took place there.

One thing, however, is certain, and that is that one of the men most implicitly trusted by the leading officers of the expedition, and acting in a confidential capacity in the conveyance of messages from one officer to another, turned traitor to the patriot cause and gave the information to the Marshal which enabled him to make the seizure of the steamer "Catharine" Whiting. This man's name is known, and, unfortunately, he is understood to be an American by birth, although not evidently by instinct or sympathies, if the popular feeling is comprehended on this question of Cuban independence.

At one o'clock this morning no arrests had been made, according to any information received by the officials at Ludlow street jail; but it was well known that some of the men had arrived in this city.

THE HEAT YESTERDAY.

Cases of Sunstroke.

Mr. Martin V. B. Locke, of 23 Chatham street, was taken sick at the corner of Frankfort and Chatham streets yesterday evening, at eight o'clock, the supposed cause being the excessive heat. He soon recovered and was taken home by his friends.

A man named Louis Burlig, residing at No. 6 First street, was prostrated by the heat while at work on the dome of the Waverley theatre, yesterday, at one o'clock. He was taken to the Fifteenth street precinct at half-past five o'clock, attended to by Dr. Fircleigh, and subsequently sent to his home.

An old lady, aged seventy-five years, residing at No. 618 East Ninth street, while on her way from Williamsburg yesterday afternoon was prostrated by the heat at Houston street ferry. She was taken to her home.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A serious stabbing affray occurred last night, shortly after ten o'clock, at 85 Mulberry street, between James Devins, of the latter place, and a man named Francis Burke, of 148 Leonard street. The men were quarrelsome, and during the altercation Burke stabbed Devins with a knife in the right breast, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. Burke was arrested and locked up. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Armstrong, who bound up the cut, after which he returned to his home.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

William Houston, a German, while passing Sixtieth street, near Third avenue, last night at ten o'clock, fell down a basement and dislocated his thigh. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The work was commenced yesterday of constructing the new telegraph line from Boston to Duxbury, to connect with the French cable.

Five frame buildings and two brick stores, including the *Evening Bulletin* office, in Kansas City, were destroyed by fire on Monday night.

The fifteenth constitutional amendment has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and is made the order for to-morrow in the Senate.

Fifty feet of the towpath bank on the Genesee Valley Canal, at the slide near Portage, was washed out on Monday. It will take a week to make repairs.

In accordance with the ancient custom the banks, Custom House, insurance and public offices of Boston were closed yesterday, on account of the Harvard commencement.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood is in session in Chicago. It is understood they are preparing a programme of action on the Alabama claims as far as they effect the Irish question.

M. D. Williams, a railroad ticket agent, of Buffalo, absconded with some $2,000, belonging to different roads. He took passage on the Lake Shore road for Erie, Pa., and is supposed to be making tracks for California.

United States Deputy Marshal James Roberts, in attempting to enforce the revenue laws in Knox county, Ky., was forcibly resisted by an illicit distiller named Jack Rumbold. In the *melee* Rumbold was shot, receiving a mortal wound.

A. Karnes, a Rochester banker and broker of many years' standing, suspended yesterday morning. The liabilities of the concern are not large, and there is a fair show of assets. Fred. D. Alling, stationer, of the same city, also made an assignment last evening.

On Monday evening Gould Millard, of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Hamlin, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hamlin, missionary to Constantinople, were thrown from a carriage by a runaway horse and both were seriously injured. Mr. Millard had his skull, arm and nose fractured but will recover. The young lady's scalp was torn off, and hung over her face.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE REPEATED.—Less than a month ago about 1,500 fruit trees belonging to Martin Green, at Fenton Harbor, Mich., composing a splendid orchard, were girdled by vandal hands. The entire community turned out to save the trees—men women and children setting to work with grafting wax and bandages to save as many of the trees as possible. Their labors were crowned with abundant success. The wax supplied the place of the bark and the trees continued a vigorous growth. But the scoundrel was not to be baulked of his revenge or malice. A week ago the orchard was again entered, the trees completely girdled, and there seems to be no doubt that this time the work of destruction is effectually done. The splendid orchard is now but a field of dead and decaying tree trunks, their greenness departed and all prospects of resuscitation vanished. The loss is at least $20,000 and the affair creates great excitement.

The storms of last week throughout Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska caused a large amount of damage to railroads, bridges and other property. A large portion of the track of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road was washed away and three bridges badly damaged. A bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was carried away, delaying trains. A store at Columbus, Neb., was blown down and 2 men injured, 1 fatally killed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, and apparently of Irish birth, jumped overboard from a Wall street ferryboat yesterday at half-past seven P. M. and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad named William McNab, seventeen years of age, and residing at 1,178 Third avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing at the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East river. His body was recovered and removed to his late residence.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Willie Ritzer, aged ten years, was rescued from drowning in a cellar in Fifty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue, into which he had accidentally fallen. He was taken home to Central Park Garden by an officer.

CAR ACCIDENTS.—Bridget Murphy, a child seven years old, was knocked down and run over in Chatham street yesterday by car No. 70, of the Third avenue line, and slightly injured in the head and leg. She was taken home by her parents.

At six o'clock yesterday evening Thomas Fitzpatrick, a child five years old, residing at No. 152 East Fifty-third street, was run over by car No. 46, Third avenue line, at the corner of Fifty-third street. His flesh was torn from both legs in a shocking manner. He was conveyed to his home.

CHINESE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

Proposed Introduction of Ten Thousand Chinamen in One Mass.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, June 26.]

There is but one solution out of the difficulty into which the South has been precipitated by the indifference and laziness of the negro. We must employ Chinese immigrants. They are quiet, orderly, good-tempered, docile, cheerful, willing workers; easily controlled, and so intelligent, as a correspondent of the *Appeal* has stated, that they readily grasp the desires and designs of their employers without repetition of directions or instructions. They are thoroughly *au fait* upon the best and most careful methods of cultivating rice, cotton and sugar; and, wherever employed, have been found to answer every requirement of the most civilized household or the best managed farm. They are just the men, these Chinese, to take the place of the labor made so unreliable by radical interference and manipulation. As to their heathenism, that can be readily neutralized. We can employ, if necessary, Senator Brownlow as a missionary among them, who, unless they are impervious to hell fire, would be able shortly to announce the destruction of all the joss sticks and idols, and ever so many converts to Christianity. In this way the Senator's powers of persuasion and his peculiar piety might be utilized and an opportunity be afforded him of making restitution for the unmixed evils he has inflicted upon his people. But, in any event, we want the Chinese, and hope there will be a full meeting of the planters of the surrounding country on Wednesday next, the result of which ought to be steps for the introduction of 10,000 of them at once.

INTERNAL REVENUE RAID ON DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, &C.

Excitement Among Dealers—Perfumery, Jelly, Cigars, &c., Confiscated.

[From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican, June 28.]

About a month ago information was given of the internal revenue regulations that our dealers needed to know, and it was stated that measures would soon be adopted for enforcing the law. The notice was timely, and a large proportion of our people took heed and prepared themselves against the time of examination and of reckoning. That time came on Saturday of last week, when Henry W. Howe, special agent of the Treasury Department, arrived here and proceeded, with Assessor Wells, Assistant Assessors DeVoe and Bliven and Deputy Marshal Conklin, to charge upon the dealers. The officers went, not in the dead of night, but yet very early in the morning, among our druggists, grocers, &c., and continued their operations during the day. They found a comparatively small amount of goods unstamped—mainly perfumery, jellies, jams, sauces, hair oil, cigars, &c. These were in the hands of twelve or fifteen firms; and in all cases where the law had not been complied with the goods were seized and carried away. The Assistant Collector, J. W. Williams, has them in charge, and they will probably be sold. If not, it will be because the dealers show—what is doubtless the fact—that the omission was unintentional and on account of ignorance of the provisions of the law. The value of the goods is about $200. The seizure was made by order of the Supervisor of the Western District of New York, Mr. Smith, of Albany. The dealers elsewhere may as well look to their interests by complying with the provisions of the law.

A MILITARY STAFF AND THE STAFF OF LIFE.

General McDowell and Staff Visit the Buffalo Board of Trade.

[From the Buffalo Courier, June 28.]

Saturday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, the members of the Board of Trade were much gratified by the appearance of General McDowell and staff on 'Change, in company with Mayor Rogers, Colonel Alexander Montgomery and others. The rooms were well filled and great interest was manifested by our merchants in seeing the distinguished visitors. After being introduced to S. S. Guthrie, the president of the board, and listening to the reading of the New York and Western markets by the secretary, Mr. [illegible], it was suggested that the General and his staff should be presented to the members formally from the platform. Amidst enthusiastic cheers and kindly greetings the president and his guests ascended the stand, when the following proceedings took place:—

Mr. Guthrie said:—Gentlemen of the Board of Trade, it affords me more than ordinary pleasure to present to you one whose name is familiar to you all, and whose noble deeds in the cause of his country have impressed themselves upon our hearts, a son of Ohio, General McDowell; also the members of his staff, General Ingalls, General Cuyler, General Dykeman, Captain Stockton and Captain J. H. Costar.

General McDowell replied in substance:—By the purchase of Louisiana and the navigation of the Mississippi to New Orleans, the outlet of the products of the great West sought the ocean; but through the exertion of DeWitt Clinton, of New York State, and that noble Englishman, Stephenson, Buffalo became the New Orleans of the North, as a consequence of the splendid "ditch," by which the commerce of the lakes was carried to New York, and from thence distributed throughout the world. The Mississippi thus finds its rival in the great Erie Canal. How time flies! To think I commanded, thirty years ago, the little vessel Erie, mounting two six-pounders, and was engaged in keeping the peace between your Canadian neighbors and yourselves. It affords me much pleasure to have had Mayor Rogers to introduce me to you. The General retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, June 24.]

A friend at Waynesboro sent us by yesterday's mail the confession of Ben Godby, the negro charged with the murder of Mr. Adkins D. Lewis near that place. The preliminary examination of the prisoner takes place to-day at Waynesboro. The confession is as follows:—"The woman Mariah, struck by Lewis, was not my wife—I just took up with her, my wife is named Clara; Clara was cook for Mr. Lewis; went home at night; Mariah showed me a rock; said Mr. Lewis struck her with it; Enoch told me if it was his wife he would not rest until he killed Lewis; told me to wait until he (Lewis) came into the field in the morning and cut him all to pieces; Enoch and me were ploughing side by side; Mr. Lewis came, meeting us two cotton rows from me; he stopped me and talked about Mariah; Enoch kept on ploughing; had no hard words with Lewis; he made no threats; he was standing with his side to me when I cut him; do not know where I cut him first; Enoch told me to kill Lewis, to go to Augusta, and the head man there would do something about Lewis knocking my wife; Enoch did not tell me I would be protected by anybody for killing Lewis; I never told the man in Augusta that I was afraid of a mob of white men in Burke county; he told me I done right to come to Augusta—that I would be mobbed if I had not; I am not afraid now of being mobbed; I stopped at Mr. Johnson's, at Double Branches; he asked me what made the blood on my wife's clothing; told him a white man done it; told him I was going to Augusta to see the head man; he said Waynesboro was the place to get justice; I am not afraid of being mobbed; I believe I will get justice.

PLEASURES OF COUNTRY LIFE—SEVERE ENCOUNTER WITH A SNAKE.—An exciting and dangerous encounter with a snake took place in Canterbury, N. H., a short distance from the village of Boscawen Plains, a few days ago. The circumstances of the affair were as follows:—Nellie Dodge, aged about six years, a daughter of Mr. James Dodge, a substantial farmer in Canterbury, accompanied by another little girl about the same age as herself, went out into a field near Mr. Dodge's house in the afternoon to gather strawberries. They had wandered but a short distance when Nellie accidentally trod upon something in the deep grass, and instantly a large black snake sprung up at her and immediately commenced to wind itself around her legs. Enraged at having been trodden upon, the snake lifted its head and showed its anger by its protruding tongue and flashing eyes. The child thus in danger was nearly overcome with fright; but her companion, with a presence of mind seldom exhibited by one of her age, quickly found two sticks, and giving one to Nellie they both commenced an attack upon the reptile. Again enraged, the snake endeavored to wind himself closer and higher upon the body of the child, and succeeded in biting her three times severely before he was driven away. The child was assisted home by her companion, and is now under the care of a physician. One of her limbs is badly swollen and inflamed, but she will probably recover. From the description given by the children of the snake, there is no doubt but that it was of the variety of the black snake popularly known as the "racer." This kind grows to the length of seven and sometimes eight feet, has a white ring around its neck, and when running carries its head erect from six to eight inches above the ground. The children spoke particularly of the "white string tied around its neck," meaning its ring. They spoke of it as being what to them seemed a fabulous size, and said that when it ran off it kept its head up in the air and looked back at them. The bite of the snake is not venomous, but is injurious. Its favorite mode of attack is to wind itself around the body of its adversary and strangle the person or object. The rare presence of mind of the children in the above case undoubtedly saved the life of the one attacked.—*Boston Journal, June 29.*

GENERAL NOTES.

Mississippi expects a $40,000,000 cotton crop.

George Peabody will be seventy-five years old in February.

A Chicago youth of fourteen years stabbed and killed a comrade of thirteen on Sunday.

Sacramento offers $200,000 worth of land as a premium for the removal thither of the San Francisco Mint.

General Alvin P. Hovey, United States Minister to Peru, is at home, in Indianapolis, on a three months' leave.

The venerable Bishop Morris, senior bishop of the Methodist Church, celebrated his silver wedding on Friday night, at Springfield, Ohio.

Thomas Davis, alias Ranner Davis, stabbed Samuel Aldridge, at Pittsburg, on Saturday afternoon. Aldridge will probably die.

They have rough and ready law in Jersey county, Ill. Seven horse thieves have been shot and hung within two years without judge or jury.

The redwood forests of California are rapidly disappearing, and the newspapers are discussing what can be done to promote the growth of this valuable tree.

Some indication of the number of persons who for some cause have left White Pine is afforded by the fact that there are 4,000 letters remaining uncalled for at the express office in Treasure City.

A Mr. Codner was shot and killed in Newton county, Ark., a few days ago by parties who were hunting him for the purpose of avenging the death of certain persons in Pope county some time since.

Peck & Van Hook's distillery, at Cynthiana, Ky., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. There were 1,600 barrels of whiskey in the warehouse, of which only 900 barrels were saved. Loss between $45,000 and $50,000.

The present seems to be a very sickly season for newspapers, and they are dying so rapidly that there seems to be an epidemic—a sort of paper cholera. Nine have suspended publication in Missouri within a very short time.

The entire available force at the Milwaukee depot were recently scratching their heads in despair over the following painted destination on a big immigrant ark:—"Max Zeilneisertriss—Nord U Statesamerka Dla-Itch n Iwa by Bremenandnewyurk."

Messrs. Horace White and J. D. Catron publish a letter, dated at Salt Lake, in which they deny the statements contained in Mr. Morris' report on the Union Pacific Railroad. They say that, considering its newness, the road is the best constructed in the country.

A California lawyer recently, after stating a proposition, said, "May it please your Honor, I'll bet a hundred dollars and stake the money that what I say is good law." The attorney on the other side declined to bet, and the argument was admitted by the Court to be unanswerable.

The United States Marshal has returned from the St. Croix (Wisconsin) lumbering regions. No logs were seized. Many of the parties who had cut timber from government lands have settled with the land agents, paying two dollars and fifty cents per thousand for the logs cut; and it was expected that all would do the same.

Georgia gold mining operations are said to be in a more healthy condition than ever before. The Hamilton mill is crushing about seventy-five tons of ore daily, with twenty-four stamps. The Yahoola Company are building an aqueduct at Dahlonega. A new mill is going up on the Etowah, below Auraria, and all the mills, it is stated, are doing well.

Says the Richmond (Ky.) *Register*:—General Green Clay Smith, late Governor of Montana Territory, but more recently a citizen of Madison county, preached at the Republican (Baptist) church on Sunday last. We understand that General Smith intends to devote the remaining years of his life to the cause of Christianity as promulgated by the Baptist domination.

Colonel John J. McKinnon, a prominent turfman of Chicago, who has been spending several days in the Bluegrass region, informs the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* that he has purchased from parties in England the celebrated race horse Broomielaw, by Stockwell, out of Queen Mary, and will soon bring him to this country. He paid £1,500 for him.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	4 29	Moon rises.....eve	11 39
Sun sets.......	7 35	High water....eve	12 52

Weather Along the Coast.

JUNE 29—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Plaister Cove	W	Raining	57 above
Portland	W	Clear	68 above
Boston	NW	Clear	75 above
New York	W	Clear	80 above
Philadelphia	W	Clear	76 above
Wilmington, Del	N	Clear	78 above
Washington	W	Clear	82 above
Fortress Monroe	SW	Clear	84 above
Richmond	N	Clear	82 above
Charleston	NE	Clear	85 above
Savannah	SSE	Clear	82 above
Key West	E	Cloudy	84 above
Mobile	W	Clear	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	Raining	80 above
[illegible]	E	Clear	84 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868 —

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool—J G Dale.
Steamship China (Br), Hockley, Liverpool via Queenstown—E Cunard.
Steamship Nevada (Br), Williams, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Crescent City (Br), Colefield, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Ship Alicia, Stuart, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Crest of the Wave, Jones, Baltimore—Hicks & Bell.
Bark Normannia (Nor), Roer, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Hagin (Nor), Olsen, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Elbano (Br), Mahony, Dublin—J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Cannobbi (Ital), Maccio, Waterford—J B Phillips & Sons.
Bark Anton (NG), Fricke, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.
Bark Nord Pol (NG), Jahncke, Stettin—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Lucy & Paul (NG), Scheel, Stettin—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Antoinette (Ital), Porgio, Ancona and Trieste—Slocovich & Co.
Bark New Orleans (Rus), Parman Havre—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Magdalene, Searle, Aspinwall—Panama Railroad Co.
Bark R Murray, Jr, Follingsbee, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Bark R G W Dodge, Munro, Georgetown, DC.
Brig Ramirez, Palmer, Cienfuegos—Moss & Ward.
Brig Aurora (Br), Jollymore, Halifax—Peniston & Co.
Brig Nazarine (Br), Murphy, Windsor, NS—H J De Wolf & Co.
Brig H Porter (Br), Card, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig B Young, Trafton, St John, NB—Scow & Richardson.
Brig A W Goddard (Br), Rumbal, St John, NB—Swasey & Son.
Brig Ethel Bolton (Br), Harvey, St Stephens, NB—H J De Wolf & Co.
Schr Lumblem (Br), Cottingham, Queenstown for orders—C F Bulle.
Schr Nancy Smith, Boyd, Anguilla—Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr Eveline, Pierce, Barbados—D Trowbridge & Co.
Schr J A Rider, Johnson, Indianola and Lavacca—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr M Mankin, Tyler, Baltimore—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr James Jones, Jones, Perth Amboy—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Red, Poole, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Hammonia (NG), Meier, Hamburg June 16 and Havre 19th, at 6 AM, with mdse and 600 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light and variable winds; the last 3 days dense fog. June 20, lat 49 52, lon 4 04, spoke ship King (Fr), from Moreton Bay (Australia) for London; 22d, lat 49 40, lon 19 33, ship Golden Rule, bound east; 28th, off Nantucket, ship Trans salt, from Antwerp for New York; same day, lat 40 30, lon 69 50, in a dense fog, came in collision with bark Harriet Lievesley (of Pictou, NS), Waters, from New York for Montreal via Pictou (see news columns).

Steamship City of Dublin (Br), Eynon, Antwerp June 12 via Queenstown 15th, with mdse and 287 passengers, to John G Dale. Had light southerly winds and fog throughout. June 26, lat 45 22, lon 43 42, passed brig Venus (Br), bound east.

Steamship Gulding Star, Howes, Copenhagen June 12, with mdse and 206 passengers, to Ruger Bros.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda, with mdse and passengers to J Norman Harvey.

Steamship Zoe (Br), Cloaks, Cow Bay, 5 days, Snow & Burgess. Left in port, brig James Crosby, loaded, bark Lavina, loading.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. June 27, at 7 AM, 12 miles NE of Frying Pan Light, passed steamship Raptlan, hence for Savannah; same day, at 12 M, 40 miles NE of Frying Pan Light, steamship Prometheus, bound south.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, NC, 50 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Mary Edson (of Boston), Hawes, Grand Turk, TI, 9 days, with salt, to master.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Lockhart, Curacoa, 11 days, with hides, fustic, &c, to Jos Foulke's Sons.

Brig Alva (Br), Armstrong, Arroyo, PR, 15 days, with molasses, to P I Nevius & Sons. Had fine weather all the passage.

Brig Centaur, Moore, Cardenas, 9 days, with sugar, &c, to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr Linda (of Baltimore), Shaw, Tampico, 28 days, with hides, &c, to M Echeverria & Co.

Schr Paul Seavey (of Bangor), Lowell, St Croix, 15 days, with sugar, rum, &c, to D Trowbridge & Co.

Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, Matanzas, 8 days, with sugar, &c, to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr S S McKown (of Boothbay), Parsons, Eleuthera, 6 days, with pineapples, to Jos Eneas. June 28, lat 38 39, lon 73 34, spoke schr Nellie F Burgess, from Providence for Jacksonville. Sailed in company with schr Dandy (Br), for New York.

Schr Lady Banneman (Br), Roberts, Green Turtle Bay, Abacoa, 6 days, with pineapples, to Jas Douglas.

Schr Garrett P Wright (of Staten Island), Cropper, Cat Island, 5 days, with pineapples, to Jos Eneas. Sailed in company with schr Middleton, for New York.

Schr Kedron (Br), Drake, Windsor, NS, 12 days, with plaster, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr S B Nichols (Br), Buckart, Beaufort, NC, 4 days, in ballast, to Henry & Parker.

Schr Richard Hill, Hulse, Fredericksburg, Va.
Schr John Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.
Schr Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr Frances French, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr Emma & Julia, Dean, Virginia.
Schr Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr J A Sheppard, Vancleaf, Alexandria.
Schr M Houson, Jr, Dayton, Washington, DC.
Schr Vapor, Newbury, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig J & H Crowley, Crowley, from Calais for New York.
Schr Kedron, Hatfield, from Windsor, NS, for New York, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr Emma (Br), Godfrey, from St George, NB, 10 days, for New York, with lath, to G Boardman.
Schr Valhalla, Torrey, from Calais for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Harriet, Crowley, from Calais for New York.
Schr Northern Light, Plummer, from Machias for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Wm A Monell, Burgess, from Gardiner for Elizabethport.
Schr Claribel, Nickerson, from Rockport, Me, for New York.
Schr Circle, Hulse, from Rockport for New York.
Schr Susan Sunday, Dow, from Rockland for New York, to J R Brown.
Schr Leontine, Pratt, from Rockland for New York, with lime.
Schr Bound Brook, Perry, from Rockland for New York, to J R Brown.
Schr Lizzie J Mills, Varnum, from Bangor for New York, with lumber.
Schr Mary E Hoxie, Barry, from Nantucket for New York.
Schr Amoy, Knapp, from Nantucket for New York.
Schr Leonora, Ashby, from Nantucket for New York, with fish, to J Comstock.
Schr Victor, Fish, from Nantucket for New York, to E Haley & Co.
Schr Medway, Davis, from Nantucket for New York, to E Haley & Co.
Schr Silver Spray, Horton, from Brookhaven for New York.
Schr Saugatuck, ——, from Brookhaven for New York.
Schr Mary Merellon, Brightman, from Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr Wm P Burden, Adams, from Providence for New York.
Schr Nautilus, Ham, from Providence for New York.
Schr Charles W Bentley, Baker, from Providence for New York.
Schr Willard Saulsbury, Crosby, from Providence for New York.
Schr Amos Falkenburg, Terry, from Providence for New York.
Schr Delphi, Allen, from Providence for New York.
Schr S A Falkener, Wilson, from Providence for Rondout.
Schr John A Dix, Jcard, from Norwich for New York.
Schr Wm L Peck, Bunce, from Stonington for New York.
Schr Mariner, Davis, from Greenwich for New York.
Schr David Pearsall, Voorhees, from Greenwich for New York.
Schr A G Pease, Raynor, from Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Frederick Hall, Bates, from Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Wm Gray, Dickinson, from Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone, to M Ryan.
Schr Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, from New Haven for New York.
Schr Talma, Underwood, from New Haven for New York.
Schr Ella Jane, Ross, from Bridgeport for New York.
Schr George S Wood, Buckley, from Smithtown for New York.
Schr Sarah Merritt, Lane, from Roslyn for New York.
Schr Damsel, ——, from Oyster Bay for New York.
Schr Julia S Swan, Crocker, from Oyster Bay for New York.
Sloop Blackstone, Borden, from Providence for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Proteus, Drake, from New York for St John, NB.
Brig Isabella Jewett, Hufken, from New York for Portland, Ct.
Schr Alice C Noys, Baker, from Plymouth, NC, for Fairhaven.
Schr Josephine, Brown, from North Carolina for Boston.
Schr Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, from City Point, Va, for Stamford.
Schr Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, from Fortress Monroe for Providence.
Schr Charles Woolsey, Parker, from Alexandria for New London.
Schr Henry Parker, Parker, from Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr Wm G Tufts, Lyon, from Virginia for Stamford.
Schr Ermoline, Seaman, from Washington, DC, for Bangor.
Schr Gen Knox, Lovell, from Georgetown, DC, for Boston.
Schr Lewis A Edwards, Marshall, from Georgetown, DC, for Port Morris.
Schr Estella, Ward, from Vienna for Mystic.
Schr Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, from Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Fanir, Martin, from Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Marshall O Wells, Saunders, from Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr C S Watson, Adams, from Philadelphia for Nantucket.
Schr Reading Railroad No 41, Means, from Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr John Crockford, Davis, from Philadelphia for Dighton.
Schr Victory, Higgins, from Elizabethport for New Bedford.
Schr Boston, Sturges, from Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Franklin, Hallock, from Woodbridge for New Haven.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, from Troy for Wareham.
Schr Eliza Williams, Cornish, from Troy for Weymouth.
Schr Jonathan Cone, Crosby, from Albany for Boston.
Schr Nelson Harvey, Bearce, from Albany for Boston.
Schr B L Sherman, Lovell, from Albany for Boston.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, from Albany for Providence.
Schr Trimmer, ——, from Albany for Hartford.
Schr Orlando Smith, Smith, from Albany for Portchester.
Schr Chief, Smith, from Rondout for Norwich.
Schr E Merwin, ——, from Rondout for Boston.
Schr Agenora, Lord, from Rondout for Boston.
Schr Annie Gardner, Knowles, from Rondout for Boston.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, from Rondout for Providence.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Shearman, from Rondout for Providence.
[illegible]
Schr E H Brazos, Edwards, from Rondout for Hartford.
Schr Adelaide, Macomber, from Poughkeepsie for Somerset.
Schr Sarah W Blake, Blake, from Poughkeepsie for Dighton.
Schr Laurel, Hall, from Newburg for Providence.
Schr Mercer, Wasson, from Newburg for Providence.
Schr E J Raynor, Hutchings, from Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Ariadne, Harding, from Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Camden, Woolf, from Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Honora Butler, Dunn, from Haverstraw for Bridgeport.
Schr Nathaniel, Hart, from Haverstraw for Norwalk.
Schr Wentworth (Br), Hunter, from New York for Windsor, NS.
Schr A Rowe, Chapman, from New York for New London.
Schr Gen Peavy, Armstrong, from New York for Bangor.
Schr Ellen (Br), Wyman, from New York for St John, NB.
Schr Wm B Grifling, Grifling, from New York for Hartford.
Schr Floretta C, Covill, from New York for Hartford.
Schr Isabel Fuller, Fuller, from New York for Yarmouth, Mass.
Schr Elizabeth, Holbrook, from New York for Boston.
Schr George W Baldwin, Long, from New York for Boston.
Schr Phoenix, Thompson, from New York for Portland.
Schr Ida L Howard, Harrington, from New York for Portland.
Schr Sarah, Shrop, from New York for Northport.
Schr Edwin Collyer, O'Brien, from New York for Eaton's Neck.
Schr George S Page, Ryan, from New York for Port Jefferson.
Schr Liza Hamilton, Cole, from New York for Providence.
Schr George W Glover, Holbrook, from New York for Lynn.
Sloop Charles, Bliss, from Rondout for Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Moses Day, from Liverpool (by pilot boat Geo W Blunt, No 11).
Ship Frans L, from Antwerp (by pilot boat Geo W Blunt, No 11).
Ship Alsel (NG), from —— (by pilot boat Geo W Blunt, No 11).

SAILED.

Steamships City of Washington, for Liverpool; Atalanta, London; Pioneer, Cow Bay.
Also sailed, steamships Westphalia, for Hamburg; Virgo, Savannah; Niagara, Richmond, &c.
Wind at sunset W, light.

Shipping Notes.

The dry dock business still continues provokingly dull. The usual semi-annual dividend will not be forthcoming this season of the year, and disappointment will be the lot of many. During the Rebellion the New York Floating Dry Dock Company frequently declared a quarterly division of profits of twenty-five per cent, and in one year the fifth declaration was made. Anticipating a continuance of the war the Board of Directors caused the mammoth sectional dry dock now lying idle at Hoboken to be built, for which purpose the amount of the company's stock was doubled, and a large number of seven per cent bonds were uttered and sold privately and at such a discount that a great rumpus was kicked up by many of the stockholders, which threatened at one time to lead to ruinous litigation. Last year, to modify the feeling of discontent, a dividend of seven per cent was made, which will probably, if the present state of affairs continues, be the last the stockholders will receive in a long while. The Screw Dock Company has not made a declaration since the war, but this is mainly to be accounted for by the fact that the structure has been almost entirely rebuilt, at a large outlay of money.

To-day the dry docks are nearly all empty, and the calkers and shipwrights have ample time, if not the means, to indulge in the pleasures afforded by the numerous excursions which are each day leaving the city. Two days' work was afforded about one hundred men on Saturday and Monday, recalking, stripping off the old sheathing and remetalling the steamship Morro Castle, on the great balance dry dock, near the foot of Pike slip. It took nearly 2900 sheets of metal to cover her bottom, and what with the ringing of the calking irons and mallets, the driving of the nails and final dressing of the sheathing, one would almost be led to think that a revival of business had commenced.

During the past six weeks the clipper ship Golden State, belonging to Messrs A A Low & Brothers, has been on one of the Erie Basin dry docks, being almost entirely rebuilt, and this job has kept in constant employment about seventy-five carpenters and calkers. To-day the new sheathing is being put on, of which 2400 sheets will be required. The ship will be floated out to-morrow and the men discharged.

In one of these docks, and next adjoining the above, the steamboat City of Hartford is being painted.

The bark Pallas, 297 tons, new measurement, built at Setauket, LI, in 1859, and belonging to Josiah Jex, of this city, is on the sectional dry dock nearest the foot of Rutgers slip, having a new shoe put on her and the yellow metal sheathing patched. She will be lowered to-day.

The brig Ida C, 179 tons, new measurement, built at Granville, NS, in 1865, and belonging to Annapolis, is on the People's dry dock, at the foot of Gouverneur street, having her bottom painted. She will be lowered to-day.

The tugboat J C Gibbs, after having her bottom painted, was lowered from the Nelson & Townsend dry dock, foot of Gouverneur street, yesterday afternoon.

The schooner Adeliza, of East Machias, is on the central one of the screw docks, being painted. She will be lowered to-day.

The freight steamer City of Norwalk is on Dean's railway, Red Hook, having her bottom calked and painted and being otherwise repaired.

The tugboat Ruth is also on the above railway, having her bottom repaired.

The ferryboat Plainfield, 1069 tons burthen, belonging to the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, is on Burtis' railway at Red Hook. She is 213 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and 13 feet 3 inches depth of hold. She will be thoroughly calked and coppered.

The first of the thirty gunboats being built in this country for the Spanish government was launched from the shipyard of Messrs C & R Poillon, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Saturday last. She was immediately towed to the Delamater Iron Works, North river, where she will receive her engines. The vessel was constructed under the superintendence of Mr Ericsson, of Monitor fame, and is built of white oak, hackmetac and locust, and is copper fastened throughout, which is at present unusual. She is 107 feet in length by the deck, 22 feet beam, 8 feet in depth of hold, and draws but 59 inches of water. She will be in readiness to leave the port for active service about the 1st of August, unless the fears entertained by the Spanish officials of her secret destruction by the resident Cubans be ill-founded.

Marine Disasters.

☞ For an account of loss of bark H Lievesley, hence for Pictou, NS, see news columns.

STEAMSHIP ATALANTA, while backing out of her berth at pier No 3 North river yesterday, collided with schooner Pacific, carrying away a portion of the schooner's bulwarks, stancheons and doing some other slight damage. No damage to the steamer.

STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD lay aground on the shoals in Wilmington, NC, on the 27th inst, waiting decision as to repairs.

BARK MAGGIE ARMSTRONG (of Digby, NS) sailed from Liverpool Oct 1, 1868, for Boston, with a cargo of salt and metal, put into Queenstown for repairs, sailed thence Oct 18, and has not since been heard of. The M A registered 340 tons, and was built in 1866 at Bear River, NS.

BRIG SAMUEL MUIR—Capt Hawes, of bark Mary Edson, reports the brig Samuel Muir, Hammond, from Philadelphia, May 27, for Kingston, Jam, went ashore on the north end of Grand Turk, T I, June 18, and on the 19th, when he sailed, they were lightening her cargo, and expected to get her off soon without damage.

BRIG ASPEN, from New York for Pictou, NS, before reported ashore on Tangier Island and condemned, arrived at Halifax, NS, night of 27th inst.

SCHR D W SANDERS, for New York, before reported ashore on the bar at Little River, NC, and subsequently got off, would be towed to Wilmington, NC, for repairs.

REVAL, June 11—The bark Carl Georg (of Bremen), Nierman, from Savannah for Narva, with cotton, was aground on Chalk Ground, but got off after discharging 20 bales of cotton, and proceeded.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to Captain Joseph Steele and his purser, E A Smith, of the steamship Fah-Kee, for full files of late Bermuda papers.

Purser Wm Hathaway, Jr, of the steamship San Salvador, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

FAST PASSAGE—The clipper ship Seminole, Capt Holmes, sailed from New York March 4 and arrived at San Francisco June 25, thus making the passage in 113 days, the fastest of the season. She has previously made the passage in 96 days.

BARK HARRIET LIEVESLEY—A CARD.—Capt. Waters, of the bark Harriet Lievesley, sunk at sea by steamship Hammonia, desires to return thanks for himself and crew to Capt. Meyer and officers of the Hammonia for their kindness and attention to them, and also to the first and second cabin passengers, who very generously subscribed a handsome sum of money for their relief.

LAUNCHED—At Westbrook, 25th inst, from the yard of R Lewis & Co, a schr of 130 tons, intended for a lighter.

At Perry, 10th inst, by Gilbert Frost, a schr of 200 tons, owned by parties in Calais, and Capt Dix, who is to command her.

At Eastport, 23d, by C S Huston, a schr of 550 tons, named Eliza Pike, to be commanded by Capt Wm Larkin.

Schr Antecedent was recently launched from the yard of the Marine Railway at Stonington, Conn, having been entirely rebuilt and enlarged by Ebenezer Morgan, of Mystic, for parties in Stonington, at an expense of some $4,000. She is of about 160 tons burden, is a superior vessel of her class, and is to be commanded by Capt B G Pendleton.

Notice to Mariners.

A HINT TO LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

STEAMSHIP FAH-KEE, June 29, 1869.

The Fah-Kee made the Highland Light at 9 PM of June 28. The northern light was quite dim at the time, and at 12 PM it was out entirely. The southern light was out at 3 AM.

JOSEPH D STEELE, Master steamship Bermuda.

A spar buoy painted with red and black horizontal stripes, has been placed on the N end of Crow Shoal, Gardiner's bay, eastern end of Long Island, in fifteen (15) feet of water. The shoal water lies to the southward of it, and must be left on the starboard hand by vessels passing between the Shoal and Gardiner's Island, and on the port hand by vessels bound for Sag Harbor.

A buoy painted with red and black horizontal stripes has also been placed to mark the Sheepshead Rock, entrance to Greenport, L I, it is in fifteen (15) feet of water, and can be passed on either side.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

A LUDLOW CASE, Com U S N,
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N Y, June 23, 1869.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Bermuda 21st inst, schrs Quickstep, Nickerson, from a cruise, with 360 bbls oil; 22d, Albert Clarence, Bourne, from a cruise, had landed 150 bbls oil at Barbados.

Cleared at NBedford 28th, barks Swallow, Rider, for Indian Ocean; Cape Horn Pigeon (of Dartmouth), Hazard, for Atlantic Ocean; brig Abbott Lawrence (of Fairhaven), Cleveland, for do.

A letter from Capt Hathaway, of schr Wm Wilson, of Marion, reports her in lat 36 10, lon 71 27, June 20. Took 45 bbls sp oil within 13 days from leaving home.

A letter from on board bark R L Barstow, Jernegan, of Nantucket, reports her at Tombez May 1, all well, clean. Would sail next day to cruise.

A letter from on board ship Joseph Maxwell, Cowie, NB, reports her on Tristan Ground Jan 2, with 50 bbls sp, 150 do wh oil, and 1,500 lbs bone.

Spoken.

Ship Wm A Campbell, Curling, from St John, NB, for Liverpool, June 22, lat 42 17, lon 60 05.
[illegible] April 21, lat 3 N, lon 23.
Bark Jersey, Williams, from Salem for Zanzibar, April 26, lat 6 S, lon 23 W.
Bark Mozart (NG), Juilcher, from New York for Alicante, June 7, lat 41, lon 54.
Brig Wm Gordon, from Pictou for Providence, June 26, lat 40 40, lon 67 30.
Schr Magenta, Miner, from Curacoa for Baltimore, June 20, Cape Henry bearing W 80 miles (with about one-third of mainmast gone; wished no assistance).

Foreign Ports.

AQUIN, June 13—In port brig Micmac (Br), Foster, from Boston, disg.
ANTWERP, June 19—Sailed, Amalie, Silbersmith, Boston.
BREMERHAVEN, June 18—Arrived, Europa, Richter, New York.
Sailed 18th, Schmidt (s), Rachen, NYork; 19th, Columbia, do; Eduard, Baltimore.
BORDEAUX, June—Sailed from Royan 15th, Hilda, Torjusen, New Orleans.
BERMUDA, June 25—Arrived, brig Harvest Queen (Br), Scholtz, NYork.
Sailed 19th, schr Mischief, Meyer, Providence (with cargo of crockery, iron, &c, from ship Constellation); 25th, bark Brothers, Weeks, Liverpool (with cargo of bark Jeff Davis, from Galveston).
CRONSTADT, June 14—Arrived, Cecilia, Bistrup, Charleston.
CALCUTTA, May 21—In port ship Fortuna, Taylor, for Colombo; and others as before.
Sailed from Saugor May 20, ship Carpo (Br), Carey, New York.
ELEUTHERA, June 20—In port schr Annie Edith, Wever, from Baltimore (to sail next day for Cat Island).
GIBRALTAR, June 7—Sailed, bark Mathilde (NG), Warnken (from NYork), Cadiz.
GRAND TURK, TI, June 18—In port bark Ann Elizabeth, of and for Philadelphia in 4 days; brigs J M Wiswell, for Boston do, Mary E Roland, for Providence in 3 days.
HAVRE, June 17—Cleared, ships Guardian, Borland, Cardiff and United States; 18th, J J Southard, Bishop, Expounder, Irvine, and Ida Lilly, Patterson, do do.
HALIFAX, NS, June 27—Arrived, brig Aspen, Sheehy, New York for Pictou, NS (before reported as ashore and condemned).
INAGUA, June 9—Arrived, steamer Clara Helena (formerly the Mt Vernon), Porter, St Marc (and sailed same day to return), brig Annie Eldridge, Clifford, St Marc (and sailed 12th for Boston).
LEGHORN, June 14—In port bark Onnus, Pettingill, from Marseilles, arrived 11th.
MAYAGUEZ, PR, June 15—In port schr Lottie, Johnson, for Baltimore ldg.
QUEENSTOWN, June 29—Arrived, steamships City of London, Leitch, and Denmark, Cato, NYork for Liverpool (and both proceeded).
SOUTHAMPTON, June 29—Arrived, steamship Ohio, Basse, Baltimore for Bremen (and proceeded).
ST JOHN, NB, June 28—Arrived, schr Ella G McLean, Cook, NYork.
Cleared 28th, brig Rio Grande, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, June 28—Arrived, schrs Henry Lee, Little, Norfolk; Electra Bailey, Smith, Alexandria; D V Streaker, Vangilder; T W H White, Crammer; James Ponder, Hudson; Mary Milnes, Parsel; James Velthon, Cavalier; L B Wing, Endicott, and Joseph Baxter, Georgetown, D C; E B Wheaton, Johnson; Lucy D Higgins, Sarah Hickman, Robinson, and Lottie, Taylor, Baltimore; Susan, Chase, Margie, Adams; J B Austin, Davis, and W Mowe, Hill, Philadelphia; D Jones, Baker, Elizabethport; Nellie, Anderson, Hoboken; L S Baines, Coleman, Albany.

Cleared—Steamer Samaria (Br), Macaulay, Liverpool via NYork; schrs Margie, McFadden, Philadelphia; Julia Parsons, Beadle, Cayenne and Surinam; Sylvan, Young, St Pierre, Mart; M B Mahoney, Andrews, Alexandria; Granite State, Crocker, NYork.

Sailed, wind USE to S, ship Berkeley Castle, and from the channel ship Young Eagle.

29th—Arrived, ship Bl... from Liverpool; barks Nashwauk, from Antwerp; Belvidere, from London; Henry Flitner, Dickey, Cienfuegos; schr Nil Desperandum, Oliver, Eleuthera. Below, bark Borneo (Br), Wright, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, June 28—Arrived, steamer George Appold, Howes, Boston; barks Manitou, North, Cardenas; Rival (Norw), Jorgusen, Port Talbot; brigs E P Swett, Lawrence, Mayaguez; John Wesley, Ford, do; schrs Commerce, Chase, Eleuthera; E J Herity, Meredith, Boston; Elizabeth B, Hogan, NYork; Dirigo, Snow, from Boston.

Cleared—Ship Hope, Hancock, Havre; bark Merrimac, Nichols, Zara; schrs Sparkling Sea, Rose, NYork; Rhodella Blew, Hannon, Plymouth; G H Mills, Mills, NYork; Alvin Clark, Clark, do; Wm Norman, Jersey City.

BANGOR, June 25—Arrived, ship Chance, Elms, Cardiff.
26th—Sailed, schrs Jane, Haskell, Tabuiroo, Cole, Agnes, Young, Webster Kelly, Haskell, and J S Lane, Hatch, New York.

BRISTOL, June 25—Arrived, schrs Panthea, Hill, and Gloucester, Hodgdon, Elizabethport.
28th—Arrived, sloop Rhode Island, Tyson, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, June 23—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, NYork.

DIGHTON, June 24—Sailed, schr Annie May, May, Philadelphia (or Georgetown, DC).

EASTPORT, June 18—Cleared, schr Judge Low, Hersey, NYork.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 29—Arrived, schr Gilman D King, from Great Isaacs, with guano, for orders.

FALL RIVER, June 26—Arrived, schrs Geo W Middleton, Nickerson; Wm B Thomas, Elliott, and New Regulus, Hallock, Rondout.
26th—Sailed, schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, NYork.
27th—Arrived, schr Iris, Crapo, NYork.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 26, PM—Arrived, schrs Wellington (Br), Eagles, Windsor for NYork; W H Chapman (Br), Padgett, Dorchester, NB, for do; Teaser, Henley, Portland for do; Mattie Holmes, Tapley, and George & Albert, McDonald, Bangor for do; C Loeser, Denham, Bath for do; Eastern Belle, Kiborn, Bangor for Philadelphia; Judge Low, Hersey, Pembroke for NYork; Mary Fisher, Lawrence, Baltimore for Lynn; Mary A Magee, Sharp, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; Jas W Allen, Donne, Boston for Georgetown, DC; John Cadwallader, Steelman, Salem for Philadelphia; Earl, Ferguson, Ellsworth for Rondout; E D Endicott, Endicott, Boston for Alexandria.

Passed by—Brig M A Herrera (Br), Warren, NYork for Cornwallis; schrs Pioneer, Baltimore for Boston; Jonathan May, Neal, Boston for Alexandria; Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Richmond, Me, for Baltimore.

Sailed—Schrs Nellie, Ariel, Carrie Melvin.

27th—Arrived, schrs Emily S Gildersleeve, Carroll, NYork for Boston; Nausett, Mayo, do for Orleans; Olive Avery, Wilson, do for Bath; B A Ford (Br), Carpenter, Dorchester, NB, for NYork; Nellie Chase, Upton, Portland for do; Lucy, Clark, Calais for do; Casco Lodge, Pierce, Portland for do; Malabar, McCarthy, Stephen for Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs Eastern Belle, E D Endicott, Earl, Jos W Allen, Casco Lodge, Lucy, Malabar, E S Gildersleeve.

28th, AM—Arrived, schrs Mary Clark, Amesbury, NYork for Camden; John E Norris, Claghorn, South Amboy for Salem; E H Hubbard, Day, Lanesville for NYork; Julia Newell, McIntire, and Ruth S Hodgden, Hall, Rockland for do.

Sailed—Schrs B F Many, Nellie Chase, J Paxton, Julia Newell.

INDIANOLA, June 15—Arrived, brig Emily, West, NYork.

LAVACCA, June 16—In port schr Jesse S Clark, Clark, from and for NYork.

MYSTIC, June 27—Arrived, schrs Triumph, Chester, Nanticoke, Md; Davidson, Smith, Albany.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24—Arrived, barks Almira Coombs, Hanson, Mumbles, SW; Adelaide, Rich, Matanzas.
26th—Arrived, steamship George Washington, Gager, New York.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, June 24—Sailed, ship Polar Star. Ship Lizzie Moses on the bar.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 24—Sailed at 10 AM, ship St James.

NORFOLK, June 26—Arrived, schr Daniel Webster, Nickerson, Boston for North Carolina.

NEW BEDFORD, June 26—Arrived, schrs Lottie Beard, Perry, Georgetown, DC; Veranda, Pond, NYork; Angel, Baker, do; San Luis, Gunningham, Haverstraw, NY; Ann Sipple, Hodges, Boston for Albany; Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Cohasset Narrows for Georgetown, DC.
Sailed—Schr T Benedict, Case, Philadelphia.
27th—Arrived, schr Jos P Cake, Endicott, Baltimore.
Sailed—Schrs Jos Hay, Hathaway, Georgetown, DC; Angel, Baker, NYork.

NEWPORT, June 25, PM—Arrived, schrs Mabel Hall, Hall, Wilmington, NC, for orders; Margaret Kennedy, Mills, Rondout; Thames, do.
26th—Arrived, U S gunboat Penobscot, Eastman, NYork for Portsmouth, NH; schr Iris, Crapo, NYork for Fall River.

NEW LONDON, June 25—Arrived, schrs John Stockton, Corson, Alexandria; Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence for Albany.
Sailed—Bark Roman, Williams, Desolation; brigs Alex Milliken, Lord, NYork; Gustie Wilson, Floyd, do.

NORWICH, June 28—Arrived, schrs Uncas, Alexandria; Reading RR No 42, Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN, June 28—Arrived, brigs Morning Light, Marks, Ponce, P R; Isabel Beurman, do; schrs Aggie Bell, Prindle, do; Anna Shepard, Philadelphia.

PENSACOLA, June 16—Cleared, brig Crocus, Colburn, NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, PM—Arrived, schr John H Perry, Kelly, New Bedford.

Cleared—Brigs Mary M Williams (Br), Pickett, Cardenas; Ellen H, Dwyer, St John, NB; schrs Roswell Copp, Navassa; Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport; H D Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston; H Little, Godfrey, do; James Baymore, Burdge, Chelsea.

28th—Arrived, schrs Webster Barnard, Smith, and Carrie Melvin, Watts, St John, NB; Connecticut, Pennell, Bangor; Forsyth, Applegate, and S L Stephens, Small, Rockland Lake; Emma B Shaw, Shaw, and Clyde, Gage, Boston; M S Vancleaf, Jones, Rockport; Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford.

Cleared—Brigs Ida (Rus), Ingman, Liverpool; Tally Ho, Cheesman, and Loch Lomond, Salvage, Boston; schrs Louisa Johnson, Mahlman, do; L A Babcock, Babcock, Chelsea; John Crockford, Davis, Dighton; Empress, Perkins, Troy.

LEWES, Del, June 26—At the Breakwater, schrs Lucy Babcock, and Hassit, from Philadelphia for NYork.

PORTLAND, June 26—Arrived, bark J M Morales (Br), McPhail, Havana; steamer Dirigo, Johnson, NYork.
27th—Arrived, schr Nellie Star, Poland, Georgetown, DC.

PROVIDENCE, June 26—Arrived schrs Mabel Hall, Hall, Wilmington, NC; George Hotchkiss, Rackett; J H Youmans, Gildersleeve; Evergreen, Bunce, and Mary Miller, Dayton, Rondout.

Sailed—Steamer Hunter, Harding, Philadelphia; brig Milwaukee, Brown, Philadelphia (or Machias); schrs Oliver Ames, French, and Marion E Rockhill, Rockhill, Georgetown, DC; Cora, Kelley, NYork; Shamrock, Crowley, Haverstraw.

27th—Arrived, schrs S P Hawes, Jackson, Fortress Monroe; Sarah Jane, Fordham, Rondout; Pointer Nichols, New York.

Sailed—Russian bark Flora, Gramith, NYork.

28th—Arrived, schrs B N Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston; H G Hand, Corson, Baltimore; M R Carlisle, Potter, Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs N H Skinner, Thrasher, Georgetown, DC; Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw.

PAWTUCKET, June 26—Arrived, schr Jas Parker, Sr, Kelley, Rondout.

Sailed—Schr C & C Brooks, Brooks, Philadelphia.

28th—Arrived, schrs Clarissa Allen, Hale, Albany; W W Wood, from do.

Sailed—Schr Jas Parker, Sr, Kelley, Rondout.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2—Arrived, ships Glencorse, Stevenson, Liverpool; Malabar, Outre, Bordeaux; barks Saxton, Moore, and Halton Castle, Halberston, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, June 25—Arrived, schr Sophia Cruice, Nassau, NP.

Cleared—Brig Mary Celeste, Haines, Barbados; G F Geery, Conklin, NYork; schr Neptune's Bride, Crowell, NYork.

29th—Arrived, schr Harriet Brewster, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Leo, Dearborn, NYork.

SALEM, June 26—Arrived, schrs L K Cogswell, Sweet, Baltimore; Leocadia, Elwell, NYork.

TAUNTON, June 25—Arrived, schrs Whistler, Keefe, Elizabethport; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Albany.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 25—Cleared, brig E H Rich, Hopkins, London; schr Z Steelman, Adams, NYork.

29th—Sailed, steamship Rebecca Clyde, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertions, &c., cause; advice free. Also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States without publicity; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; success guaranteed. No charge in advance. Advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

A.—.—.—.—.—KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXtract of Roots for making Root Beer. Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely flavored beer; besides it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 200 and 800 gallons of beer. Full directions on each bottle and can. For sale by P. P. KNAPP & CO., Sole Proprietors, 362 Hudson Street, near King, New York, and by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers in the United States and Canada.

A.—OFFICIAL.—FIFTEEN PER CENT COMMISSION given for all investments, at McINTIRE & CO.'S offices, 316 Canal, 154 Chatham and 52 East Thirteenth street (one door from Broadway).
We have no connection with any other party or parties.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHEA, &c., cured by the Revalenta Food. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25, DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and all grocers.

DR. SIGESMOND RESTORES DECAYED TEETH OR stumps by filling and building up to original shape and color with plastic gold. Testimonials since 1854. 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
211 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.
GENTS—Having thoroughly tested Sapolio I find it the best article I have yet used for cleaning and polishing metal and brass surfaces. Please send me at once one gross.
H. H. UPHAM, 299 Broadway,
JUNE 21, 1869. Metal Sign Manufacturer.

TO RESIDENTS OF CUBA.

YELLOW FEVER, CHOLERA, SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, &c., &c.

How important to possess certain means of cure. Those who comprehend the application and virtues of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

have this knowledge of

HEALTH-SECURING POWER

in fulness system, in dizziness, sudden pains of the head or other parts. As a family medicine, never failing and never wrong; as an anti-bilious remedy and cure for dyspepsia and costiveness,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

have earned a wide reputation.

Dr Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in yellow fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

I. L. Cook, publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of dyspepsia, after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible, but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

LUNGS AND KIDNEYS CURED.

Isaac W Briggs, of No 145 Suffolk street, New York, says he has used Brandreth's Pills for thirty years, having commenced to use them in February, 1836, for dyspepsia and affections of the lungs and kidneys. He took Brandreth's Pills every day for thirteen months, and in March, 1837, became a perfectly sound, healthy man, though before he commenced with this great medicine he was on the verge of the grave.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings, on the Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of dyspepsia and heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

LETTER OF GENERAL PAEZ.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1865.

HON. B. BRANDRETH —

MY DEAR SIR—I have received the supply of your invaluable pills which you have so kindly sent me. I have not only used them myself in South America as well as in this country for the last thirty years, never allowing myself to be without them, but have purchased them by the gross to distribute to persons upon my estates and elsewhere, having found them efficacious in almost every variety of disease, especially those peculiar to the southern continent. I esteem, therefore, very highly, the supply you now send me, and thank you very cordially for the kind words in which you convey your generous and friendly sentiments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSE A. PAEZ.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW YORK.

Sold by all druggists. See my name is in the government stamp.

B. BRANDRETH.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID contains nothing injurious to the hair or skin, and imparts a beautiful gloss, prevents the falling of the hair and keeps it in curl.
Wholesale and retail at JOHN F. HENRY'S great family medicine and fancy goods warehouse, No. 8 College place, New York.

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